IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	800	....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	CALEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	800	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'seilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Cork*	7000	....	....	22 Aug.	....
City of Glasgow	6529	31 July	....	22 Aug.	....
Trafford Hall	5321	12 Aug.	....	6 Sept.	....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 "	....
City of Poona*	7467	20 "	27 "	....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	17 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	....
City of Lou-ville	9030	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	....
City of Benares	6973	8 "	....	....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	....
City of York*	7500	21 "	29 "	13 "	....
New Twin Screw....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Except the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	853	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	895	947	462	704

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, and Tea Planters &c.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying the leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and O Line steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and O Line steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Kola .....1695 Thurs. 31st July. 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....3185 Friday 1st Aug. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,295 tons, on Thursday 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	" 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039.	N. Cheraich	1st Aug
Marienbad	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept
Gablonz	8000.	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039.	N. Cheraich	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000.	....	1st Dec
Habsburg	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	1st Aug,

Taking no Passengers

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 571*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	2nd Aug. 1913
Kanzler	3 00	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
Praesident	331	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
21, Meadow Street,
Bombay 25th July, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukei
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lampur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tililing
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorized	Rbls.	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 33,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
1 & 1, Hornby Road.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results, bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will RUN between Victoria Terminus and Poona, on 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 27th and 30th August, 3rd, 6th, 11th, 13th, 20th, 24th, and 27th, September, and 4th, and 11th October 1913, for the Poona Races.

For full particulars, see Poster Notices exhibited at important stations, on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1913.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING BLEACHING & MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED, (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1913, at 5-30 P.M., (Standard Time), to receive the Report of the Joint Liquidators.

H. R. GREAVES,
SORABJI E. WARDEN,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the state of Wamon Madhowrao Dukle, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, TO-MORROW, Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1913, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

Valuable photographic Cameras, wooden Camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, prting frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1913.

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OF
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Mr. STILLWELL has many more wonderful things this week.

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The adaptation of SCOTT'S POEM, "The Lady of the Lake," is a Masterpiece.

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The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
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SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
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Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
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OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
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RECENT SUCCESSES.

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FOR SALE.

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Two accumulators Tweddells system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke, suitable for above.

Four Gap Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of Steel Hydraulic Piping Bend and Tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MR.
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
COURT CARDS
and their Joker from London.
INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS
Pronounced by the Press to the best Company of its kind that has appeared in Bombay for years.

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Doors open 9-15, Curtain 10 P. M.
PRICES :—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Stephonates, 2184 tons, Captain R A Goodridge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast,

The B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, via Colombo, and Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The B I S N C.'s steamer Culna, 3963 tons Captain F Farquharston, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and explosives.

The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1978 tons, Captain F R Commack, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The Venice S N Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2321 tons, Captain E Gallo, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice brought a general cargo, explosives and 7 deck passengers.

SHIPS' OFFICERS' PAY.

With regard to the position at Leith where Captains and Officers of Leith steamers are claiming improvements in their conditions—mainly as regards higher pay—inquiries at the Imperial Merchant Service Guild elicit the fact that in the middle of May last they communicated with the Leith firms urging that these improvements should be granted without delay, it being pointed out that serious discontent and dissatisfaction existed. A prompt reply was received, the Guild being notified that the whole matter of revision of the conditions existing had been under consideration for some little time and the firm were giving the various grades of their staff and opportunity to make any observations or suggestions that they might think desirable. It was stated that it would be a pleasure to them if they were able to meet at least to some extent the desires that might be expressed they would give sympathetic consideration to anything advanced and at the same time bear in mind the representations with which the Guild had favoured them. In addition to this step the Guild placed their views in a similar way before practically the whole of the Leith steamship firms one or two of which have already notified increases of pay. Acknowledgment have been duly received and the firm second to the one previously referred to have informed the Guild that their Officers' wages and conditions of employment are engaging their serious attention along with other shipowners in the port. The Secretary of the Guild has just paid a special visit to Leith at the request of members there and has addressed a large gathering of Masters and Officers He has also interviewed certain of the Leith shipowners and as it has been pointed out to them that the condition are worse than in most other firms of a similar character in other ports it is trusted that before long they will make some announcement which will be deemed of a satisfactory nature, thus ending the difficulty without any further friction or trouble

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, July 26th 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 28.

Astoria ....2743 Hogan ..... T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood ..... P and O Co
Barbarigo .....2821 Galla ...Venice S N Co
Culna .....3963 Farquharson ..M M and Co
Cuyahoga .....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4735 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8... P & O Co
Gisela .....2542 Gopcevich ... . A L S N Co
Hoseines... 994 Fanning ....T Morrison & Co
Islawi... .. .. 1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara..... .. 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron .....2410 Hannah ..... Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kirkfield.....3030 Dermody .. Jeddah... .. 25-7 ...T M and Co
Karonga .....2032 Patterson ..... W and A G and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza ..2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Oolobaria..... 3447 Raddock.....M M & Co
Ramsay.....2751 Mullan .....P and O Co
Scharfels ...3533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonsfield ..... Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Homayun	2154	Mirch	Jeddah	....'0 7	T & Co
B City of Birmingham	4033	Karachi		1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams	Hull	31 7	J F and Co
D & E Neurnfels	3541	Freiche	Karachi	.....	W and A G and Co
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed			M M & Co
G Firoozi	2492	Primrose			T M & Co
H Courland	760	Goolam			Bo S N Co
K City of Bristol	4315	Henderson	K'chi	31-7	K N & Co
M Markgraf	9325	Tantzen			A S & Co
N Ischia	2481	Belsito	Genoa	..	R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Antwerp	..1-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Abydos	1940	Davies	Karachi	28 7	B and A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 City of Bombay	3358	Sharry	Liverpool	31-7	K N & Co
2 Castalia	4687	Mitchell	Liverpool	6-8	W and A G and Co
4 Baron Balfour	2153	Symonds			J F & Co
6 Kamakura Maru	3798	Hori			N Y Kaisha
6 Imani	2979	Panberthay			K S & Co
7 Rinaldo	2792	Chilton			J F and Co
8 Cleopatra	2129	Fronovich			A L S N Co
9 Schildturm	3187	Klappenburg	Karachi	30-7	W & A G & Co
10&11 Arcadia	7412	Barcham			P and O Co
12&13 Persia	4184	Bradshaw			P and O Co
14 Linga	950	Butler			M M and Co
15 Sofala	3435	Muth			M M & Co
16 Barjora	1978	Commack			M M and Co

Offside C & R

Hidalgo	2760	Horbord	Hull	30-7	J F & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Vallaji			Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	124	Samsoodin			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Badrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld

H W V D

Kola	510	Minaelt	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Barjora	Commack.	Busrah, July 15
	Barbarigo	Gallo	Venice, June 23
28	Ismaila	Hodgeon	S'baya, June 28
	Culna	Farquharson	London, June 28

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan, &c
	Stephanotes.	Goodridge	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nera for Marseilles.
" Astoria for Liverpool,
" Barbarigo for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer "Sicilia" from Bombay left Aden for Suez Naples and Genoa on the 27th inst and the same Company's steamer "Capo" from Kobe left for Moji and Hongkong on the 27th inst.

The German East Africa Lines' steamer President left Mombasa for Bombay on the July 26.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Friends who are just are few.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard V. D. and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Nitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this :—

March.....Songs of the Brave...Eidgood
Overture . Loin du Pays .....Bouillon
Valse .....Saints and Sinners...Dawson
Selection of Nursery Rhymes from Babys..Overa Byng
Song (Cornet Solo) .....The Rosary .....Nevin
Largo .....Handels .....Handel
Entracte ...Coquetterie .....Matt
Galop.....Vienna to Paris.....Heal

HORSE RUN OVER BY TRAIN.—Victoria No. 112 was crossing the railway lines at Princess Docks when a goods-train approached. The driver pulled up, but the horse tripped and fell, and the train passed over its off hind leg. The animal was subsequently shot.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Aden, Berbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. "Nera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 30th July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, and subscribed correspondence for Egypt and Europe, will also be forwarded by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closed at the same hour.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. "Arcadia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 30th July. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY JEWELLERY BROKER.—Mukundram Heralal, a jewellery broker, who had been wanted by the police for some months past, appears to have secured more victims than had come to the knowledge of the police, further reports of alleged fraud continuing to be made. One Jumnadas Harakhji, a cloth merchant, has now reported that he had entrusted Mukundram with two pairs of gold bracelets, valued to Rs. 3,000, for sale on approval. These bracelets the police have recovered from one Chhaganlal Girdharlal, with whom they were alleged to have been pledged by Mukundram. Another lot, worth about Rs. 1,000 belonging to Jamnadas Harakhchand, and entrusted to Mukundram, had been recovered from one Jetmal Lombaji with whom, it is alleged, it had been pledged by Mukundram.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		ft.	in.
	July	h.	m.		
Tues.....	29	m 7	47	24	11
		6	46 a	24	6
Wed... ..	30	m 9	9	25	11
		8	13 a	24	8
Thurs ...	31	m 9	59	27	1
	Aug.	9	22 a	25	4
Fri	1	m 10	44	28	2
		10	21 a	26	2
Sat	2	m 11	26	29	1
		11	14 a	27	1
Sun	3	m 0	6 a	29	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		ft.	in.
	July	h.	m.		
Tues.....	29	m 0	39	17	11
		1	45 a	21	11
Wed	30	m 1	43	17	3
		3	3 a	21	5
Thurs ...	31	m 2	44	16	6
	Aug.	3	59 a	20	6
Fri	1	m 3	37	15	8
		4	46 a.	19	5
Sat	2	m 4	26	14	11
		5	29 a	18	4
Sun	3	m 5	13	14	6
		6	10 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29 (Tuesday) do	6h. 14m. do	7h. 16m
30 (Wednesday) do	6h. 15m. do	7h. 15m
31 (Thursday) do	6h 15m, do	7h. 15m
Aug. 1 (Friday) do	6h. 15m. do	7h. 14m
2 (Saturday) do	6h 15m. do	7h. 13m
3 (Sunday) do	6h. 16m. do	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m. ; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57-0m. a. m. Last Quarter, July 25th, 5h. 47-8m. a.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL.

In the suit filed by Munshi Mahomed Cassum Makba against Alimahomed Haji Cassum and others, a notice of motion was issued by the plaintiff, praying that the withdrawal of the suit against the second defendant should be allowed.

The hearing of this notice was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Bahadurji represented the second defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the suit was concerning two properties of the Dargha at Mahim. Of the two properties, one was owned by the first defendant, while the second property belonged to the first and second defendants.

Mr. Bahadurji contended that the second defendant should get the whole costs of the suit, as they had spent money in preparing plans and other things.

Mr. Campbell replied that the question as regards costs should be reserved.

His lordship, accordingly, reserved the question of costs, and ordered that the suit against the second defendant should be withdrawn.

APPLICATION FOR A REVIEW ORDER.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, one Ramkrishnabhai Thakore presented an application praying for a rule to review the order passed by his lordship on July 10, 1913, in the suit filed by Surajvahod against Nagindas Shroff.

Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Laud, appeared for the appellant.

Counsel stated that Surajvahod was entitled to a maintenance allowance of Rs. 200 a month from certain estates in Bombay from Nagindas under an agreement entered into between the parties, in the case of the allowance being in arrears for four months, the Official Receiver was entitled to step in and take possession of the properties. The applicant had purchased the property at an auction sale for Rs. 16,000 but he was not aware that the maintenance allowance for four months had been in arrears at that time. Under the order passed by the court the Receiver could now sell these properties and invest the proceeds, after paying, debts, in 3 1-2 per cent. Government security. The applicants contended that as a bona fide purchaser, he would be put to great loss. He stated that, on hearing of Naginda's default to pay four months arrears, he had sent Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff's Solicitors, in respect of four months' arrears and the current month's due, which they had accepted. He was ready to pay all the costs of Surajvahod. When his lordship made his order, Thakore was not represented as he was under the impression that he had no "locus standi" in the matter.

After the arguments of counsel, his lordship admitted the application to the file, but refused to grant to rule. The further hearing was adjourned, as Counsel was advised to negotiate a settlement.

PROTECTION OF A MINOR.

Oswald Vaz and others prayed for a consent-decree in a suit filed against Francis Anthony Cyril Rebello and others. The hearing of this application was before the Hon Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Joshi, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minscher and Hiralal appeared for the applicants, while Mr. Gupte, instructed by Messrs. Dasthery, Fereira and Dewan represented the defendants.

The plaint was that one F. G. Vaz died on May, 13,1909 bearing as his survivor a only minor son named Oswald Vaz, and his widow, the second defendant, as heirs and leaving movable property of the value of Rs 10,000. After the death of Vaz, the plaintiffs lived mostly with the first defendant and for some time with the second defendant The first defendant was the uncle of the second plaintiff while the second defendant was, one of the brothers of the deceased Vaz.

In December, 1910, the second plaintiff arranged a marriage between the second defendant and P. P. Menezes, next friend of the minor, which took place in January, 1911. Prior to the marriage, an agreement was obtained on December 13,1910, by the defendants from the Second plaintiff, proposing to appoint the defendante as trustee of the property left. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the agreement should be made void and without independent legal advice on the ground that the Second defendant had no power. Further, that the defendants should be ordered to deliver up the agreement to the plaintiffs for the cancellation, and hand over and transfer all the securities and monies in the hands of the second plaintiff.

After the arguments of Counsel, his lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the decree proposed was in the highest degree detrimental to the infant, and the consent terms were also objectionable. His lordship, therefore, refused to sanction the decree as being the benefit of the minor. The parties was ordered to pay their own costs and the costs for the minor were orderd to be paid by his next friend.

SUIT BY JEWELLERS.

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod in the suit filed by Bapulal Lalubhai, a firm of jewellers, against Gordhandas Khatau and others, claiming Rs. 2,406.

Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. the Advocate-General with the Hon. Mr. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., represented the first and second defendants.

His lordship having dealt with the facts of the case, held, that there was no sale authorised by the plaintiffs according to the terms agreed between them. The defendents were, therefore, not entitled to make a charge in the account as if there had been a sale. All that they were entitled to was 1 1-4 per cent. commission. The item of Rs. 358 should be reduced to Rs. 179, and the balance should be paid to the defendants with interest at 4 per cent. The defendants were further ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiffs except the cost of the *de beneesse* examination of Mr. Sethna, and the costs to obtain an order for thesame.

APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER.

In the suit filed by Janmahomed Abdoola Datoo and others against Datoo Jaffer and others, Mr. J D. Davar appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and applied for the appointment of a receiver of the properties in question situated at Elphinstone Road.

Counsel said that one Jaffer died in 1875, leaving a son named Datoo the first defendant. Datoo had two sons, namely, Abdoola the third defendant and Ismail the second defendant. Abdulla had two sons, namely the first and second plaintiff. They had sued to stop the sale of the property in question and asked for their share in the joint family property. Counsel said that his client had got a release for the family property and after the release he obtained the property with the money. He had mortgaged two of his properties and no objection was raised. He now wanted to sell the properties in question to pay off the mortgaged debt.

Mr. Bhundarker, for the plaintiffs, said that he had no objection for the sale of the properties, but the balance should be secured for the plaintiffs' share.

The Court ordered that the second plaintiff should be appointed receiver and that he should be allowed to sell the properties and he allowed to pay the mortgaged debt up to Rs. 12,000 and keep the balance.

THE POLICE COURT.

FRAUD BY A SERVANT.

Inspector Ginder, at the instance of Mrs. V. Newton, charged Luxman Ramchand, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 38.

Mrs. Newton said she had engaged the accused to watch the movements of her servants in her dairy and to detect fraud. In June last, she paid the accused a sum of Rs. 98 to make certain payments and to purchase a cycle tyre. He paid only Rs. 70, retaining Rs. 28. Further, from an anonymous letter she learnt that the accused had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 10 out of a bill of Rs. 36 which he had collected. When found out, the accused promised to pay back the sum in monthly instalments of Rs. 10 if his services were continued, but he absented himself from work after a couple of days.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75. Out of the fine, if recovered, the sum of Rs. 38 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH.

STEAMER'S DELAY IN DEPARTURE

The steamer "Khusroe" which was originally appointed to leave Bombay on the 20th instant for the Haj, has not yet sailed, although a large number of pilgrims had booked their passages by her in the hope of reaching Jeddah in time to observe the "Ramzan" fast. They have now arranged to proceed by the "Humayum," leaving to-morrow. In the meantime, the "Lawoe," with 625 pilgrims on board, left port on Saturday.

The pilgrims disappointed by the postponement of the departure of the "Khusroe" approached Mr. MacTier, the Commissioner of Police, who is also president of the Haj Committee, and laid their grievance before him. Mr. MacTier entertained their complaint and promised to enquire into the matter.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th July.

NOTICES.

Communication with Ahwaz and Mohammerah now established. Schouscbter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz" till further notice (24-7-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to Internal Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchako, Vizes (Keoprulu), Buchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-5-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohulla, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5 13).

Communications with Mexican States of Chihuhua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-3-13).

Telegrams for islands of Metelin, Thasos Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means with delay (2 6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and opened to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands (24-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited (This applies only to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania. (12-7-13)

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended, (9-7-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (22-7-13).

KURLA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the inconvenience the public of old Kurla are at present put to when returning from their work in Bombay at late hours in the evening, and trust early steps will be taken to remedy the deplorable state of affairs.

The Kurla Municipality have at great expense posted along the road grand lamps. They are indeed a great sight when they burn well, but unfortunately these lamps do not generally burn well, and somehow or other they are not seen in all their brilliancy for more than a night or two in each week.

The heavy cost of these illuminants, I presume, prevents the Municipality from posting more than two or three of such lights along the old Kurla Road—a distance of over a mile and half from the Kurla Station. For this reason some ordinary kerosine oil lamps are posted at distant and irregular intervals.

As regards the latter I would only suggest to the Municipal authorities that they should come and have a "dekko" for themselves some dark evening. A walk from the Kurla Station to the old Kurla Tank would very soon convince them of the truth of my statement that most of these lamps are in a semi-conscious state while in others the spark of life is entirely extinguished owing to improper trimming and perhaps want of oil.

The fact that the road in question from Wadia's Mill upto the tank village is a very dangerous one is well known to residents of the place. It has several curves and the height from the field level is in some places about four or five feet. The stormy winds that are prevailent during the monsoon seem to choose these particular turns of the road for their frolics and you can imagine the feelings of the pedestrian returning home in a shower of rain who is made the victim of their sport. He is tossed from one side of the road to the other and he may consider himself born under a lucky constellation if he does not find himself landed suddenly in the adjacent bellars.

Although no serious accidents have occurred to human beings there have been some instances of bullock carts and passengers' tongas falling into these ditches. To prevent the recurrence of similar mishaps the authorities have had placed at distances of some 8 to 10 feet along this particular part of the road stones about a foot high but as they can hardly be seen at night owing to the defective lighting of the road they are not of much use as they could scarcely prevent tonga from going over them.

There was a talk some time ago of a parapet being erected along this part of the road but when such work will be taken up or completed it is not possible to guess. It would therefore not be too much to ask the authorities to take in hand this very necessary work of improving the lighting of the road in question and thus give the public their dues.—Yours., etc.,

A CITIZEN.

FATAL AFFRAY AT BANYAN ROAD.

An affray that ended fatally took place between some paradesi at Banyan Road yesterday at about 2. p. m. as a result of which one man, named Shersing Jeysing, died and another, named Malikram Nanackchand, is lying in the J. J. Hospital with serious knife wounds.

The deceased, Shersing, had a soda-water shop at Banyan Road, and his brother in-law worked under him. Gura Labaram, another paradesi suspected the brother-in-law of the deceased of having stolen some money from him some time ago and went to the shop of Shersing to talk over the matter. After discussion, a fight ensued, Gura Labaram, it is alleged, stabbed Shersing in the stomach. Malikram it is also said interfered and he too received certain wounds.

Inspector O'Brien immediately went to the scene and removed the two wounded men to the Sir J. J. Hospital. As Shersing was found to have several wounds on his back and a fatal wound in his stomach, Mr. Oliviera, the Third Presidency Magistrate was immediately sent for to take the man's dying declaration. The wounded man, however, was unable to speak, and expired at about six o'clock. Malikram, in the meantime, has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

Gura Labaram and another have been arrested and will be charged before the Magistrate to-day.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

At the Royal Opera House, on Sunday Mlle Roshanara was seen to considerable advantage in her dances in Indian character. This talented lady was able to reproduce Oriental dances in truly Indian style. The three numbers given were the "Incense," Bombay, and country dances, of which the first must be regarded as the most artistic although it is more a demonstration in supple pose than an actually terpsichorean representation. "The butterfly and the gardener" is the rather fanciful title of the ballet performed by Mlle Benzoni and Mlle Dorion. Two Russian songs by Mme. Jackovleva were particularly well rendered and appreciated, not only for the vocalization but also for the quaintness of the airs. Amongst the films "the Flower of Death" is a rather sombre melodrame, but while the construction of the plot is rather commonplace, the manner of its denouement is less conventional.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following donations have been subscribed towards the proposed "Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund".

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged.	55,093
Sir Dorab J. Tata.....	1,000
Dr. D. S. Fraser.....	50
Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahad.....	50
Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Further donation of Rs. 400 in addition to Rs. 100 already paid }	400
Total	56,593

All those interested in the movement are requested to send in their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

To cleanse the hair quickly and easily sprinkle half a packet lightly over the hair and scalp. Brush out thoroughly with a stiff brush in five minutes time. This freshens, softens, cleanses and brightens the hair. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 28.

The storm is now over Sind and its intensity is greatly reduced. It has given heavy rain in Gujarat and South Rajputana. Another disturbance appears to be forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Gujarat, central India west and on the west coast ; and fairly general in Assam, Bengal, Rajputana and in the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls also have occurred in the west of the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind and the Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts of rainfall are: —Akyab eight inches, Tavoy seven, Kyaukpyu five, Mergui and Molumein four, Bassien three, Toungoo and Diamond Island two, Mandalay one, Shillong two, Jessore four, Chittagong and Calcutta one and a half, Burma one, Dehra Dun one and a half, Rawalpindi half, Simla three-quarters, Mount Abu four, Udaipur one and a half, Dessa five, Rajkot and Ahmedabad three, Bhuj, Dwarka and Neemuch one and a half, Marmagoa and Karwar one, and Mercara one.

Forecast :—Increase in rainfall in Sind and a decrease in Rajputana.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Karanga," Captain J. B. Pattison, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday from New York reports having experienced moderate weather in the Atlantic Ocean and strong monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Culna," Captain Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London met with strong monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

The Venice S. N. Co's. steamer Barbarigo, Captain E. Gallo, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice had strong south-west monsoon and high sea.

STORM SIGNAL.

Depression approaching Sind Centre this morning near Neemuch may give high wind and sea at the coast in a day or two.

LATER.

Storm now over Sind decreasing in intensity.

TELEGRAPH WIRE INTERRUPTED.

It is officially notified that owing to interruption of all wires between Baroda and Ahmedabad, messages for stations in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind are liable to serious delay.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St George's Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	65 47	64 15	62 08
Monday, 28th July.....	1 31	1 32	1 11
Total.....	66 80	66 47	63 19

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
70	70	1. 40	129 64

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
July 28.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911	Corrdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	1 45	54 91	21 93	34 30

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 28th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 72	68 21

Appended is Thursday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	101·3	89·3	...	0·66
Muskat (27th)	105·3	90·1	...	0·17
Multan	103·4	86·5	...	2·23
Rawalpindi	91·2	79·6	0·56	9·28
Lahore	87·9	82·7	...	6·76
Sirsa	93·3	76·5	...	5·21
Ambala	93·5	79·2	...	10·34
Delhi	94·5	77·8	...	10·48
Agra	95·5	78·0	...	11·10
Mainpuri	94·8	77·6	...	9·42
Jhansi	8 ·1	74·5	...	15·48
Cawnpore	93·6	75·0	...	13·27
Allahabad	93·1	78·0	...	15·55
Jacobabad	110·6	92·8	...	1·1
Karachi	88·0	81·0	...	3·80
Ajmer	95·1	73·2	0·11	8·41
Jaipur	85·7	78·6	...	9·02
Kotah	92·6	75·1	...	11·98
Bhuj	87·5	74·0	1·53	8·12
Dwarka	83·8	78·7	1·08	8·35
Verawal	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	78·6	71·8	3·09	15·02
Bhavnagar Para.	80·0	75·8	0·29	9·15
Surat	81·4	78·6	0·55	24·23
Ahmedabad	77·6	74·7	2·81	15·64
Deesa	83·8	74·4	4·52	10·54
Neemuch	77·9	69·5	1·46	11·98
Indore	76·1	70·1	0·12	14·74
Jubbulpore	85·3	74·3	...	21·21
Sangor	82·8	70·6	...	19·88
Hoshangabad	83·1	77·4	0·12	20·22
Khandwa	84·2	72·6	...	13·52
Akola	84·2	72·5	0·06	14·33
Amraoti	83·8	72·8	0·07	15·26
Nagpur	82·6	74·3	0·32	21·85
Chanda	88·5	76·0	0·01	23·07
Raipur	87·7	76·6	...	22·04
BOMBAY	83·3	77·4	0·51	42·23
Ratnagiri	84·3	77·9	0·17	61·21
Mormugao	84·0	76·2	1·05	53·24
Karwar	83·7	75·0	1·09	74·70
Malegaon	83·9	74·3	...	9·06
Ahmednagar	79·1	69·5	0·02	8·17
Poona	79·0	70·8	0·04	11·06
Sholapur	86·3	70·1	...	8·70
Bijapur	85·7	70·8	...	5·29
Belgaum	74·3	67·5	0·32	2·85
Aurangabad	82·9	69·7	0·02	11·42
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	73·2	...	14·7
Hyderabad	87·8	72·2	...	9·87
Mangalore	86·8	75·8	0·14	72·47
Calicut	84·8	75·6	0·69	62·83
Cochin	84·2	76·7	0·10	49·30
Colombo	85·0	78·5	...	12·30
Masulipatam	99·3	80·2	...	10·2
Bellary	90·0	75·3	...	5·61
Cuddapah

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [July 28th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 25th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	54	60,573
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	83	101,619

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c
Bank of Bom. „ „ 17th July	3 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 46 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE —

The market opened firm at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, though 1s. 4d. was obtainable for the latter. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Bills are not offered.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146
Shanghai „	.198 1-4
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and the settlement and advanced 1-16 early in the day, remaining steady to the close at the advance. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs	96	6 0
1st Settlement	... „	96	6 0
2nd „	... „	96	4 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver closed steadier and rates were quoted 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 1-4 and 27 7-16 respectively. In New York the quotation was 1-8 higher at 59 1-8. The local market opened at 69 9-16 ex duty for ready and the first settlement and has remained unchanged with a moderate business doing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 0
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	69	9 0
1st Settlement	... „	69	9 0
2nd Settlement	... „	69	10 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	78	15 0
1st Settlement	... „	78	15 0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	0 0

COTTON.

ARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegram received here :—

A. STERN & CO. :—" National Ginners' Report indicates Bureau Report condition on the 1st August about 81·2."

CHARLES WILLIAMS:—"Crop prospects are good. We expect Bureau will be bearish. We have a very unfavourable opinion of the market. With the light before us we advise selling"

MELLOR AND FENTEN :—"General and well divided rains have fallen in the cotton belt. Have an unfavourable opinion of the market."

WELD & CO.—"Liverpool quiet steady market some selling of nears. Continent buying new crop. New York market declined on long liquidation and shorts selling on private reports of rains in west Texas, but general rains badly needed in Texas. Weather in Texas and Oklahoma generally fair. In Carolina and Georgia partly cloudy." Our travelling man wires from Austin (Central Texas) :—" Still weather too hot. Dry from Ballinger to Redriver throughout. In West Texas temperatures 104 deg. and over, and from Paylor to Dallas in Central Texas 1020 and over, covering area that makes over half Texas crop, causing most blooms to shed. Rains badly needed in Texas."

GRUNING & Co :—"Market has an oversold appearance. Prevailing opinion is that a reaction is due."

From the above telegrams it will be seen that Weather and crop Reports from private courses are conflicting, and it would therfore be wise not to place too much confidence in these reports. There seems little doubt that rain has fallen in some places where it was wanted, and the news by wire of this rain had the effect of depressing the American markets on Saturday. At the same time the rainfall has not been general, and a large portion of Texas is still rainless with high temperatures. As to prospects of a further decline, this is a question of the weather from day to day, but we do not think prices will go much below 6d at present and would rather buy than sell at about this level. The Bureau Report will be published on Friday next, 1st August, and the Liverpool Market will be closed on Saturday and Monday, the 2nd and 4th August, for the Bank Holiday. In the local market we have little change to report. Prices opened about Rs. 1 lower than Saturday's closing rates. There was some enquiring for Oomras styles for January but only a trifling business was done. Ready Cotton is moving slowly. There is rather more demand by shippers, but for the lower grades and at cheap rates. Prices for new crop close nominally as under the tone of the market is easier and buyers have withdrawn.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.
Good M. G. Broach	...	275 Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	276-7 Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	271-2 „
„ „ Yeotmal	...	265-6 „
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	264-3 „
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		258 „
„ „ Amraoti	...	261 „
„ „ Khandeish	...	244 „
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	234 „
Fine „ Bengal	...	236 „
F. G. Bengal	...	225 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·27	6·19	6·08
—06	—06	—05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·04	5·99	5·99
—05	—03	—06
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
5·99	6·01	6·02
—03	—06	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier and has a downward tendency owing to free selling.

Ready	Rs.	8 5	0 B.T.
September	„	9 0	0 R.T.
May 1914	„	9 10	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 11	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	8 3	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	9 0	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	„	9 2	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	58	0	0 Dec. Jan.
Yellow Higanghat	65	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	12 8	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 3	0 R.T.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 3	0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 4	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5 8	0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 9	6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1 667 1-2
Bank of India	...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	570
Fazulbhai	...	587 1-2
Kohinoor	...	800
Manockji Petit	...	3,195
Standard	...	1,440

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		178
Bombay S N Ordy „		247 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 3-4
Treacher and Co	...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	2,116	bales.
Wheat	...	31,108	cwts.
Linseed	...	24,063	„
Rapeseed	...	2,820	„
Gingellyseed	...	962	„
Poppyseed	...	1,029	„
Groundnuts	...	974	„
Castorseed	...	3,250	„
Rice	...	1,983	„
Myrabolams	...	123	„
Cottonseed	...	10,495	„
Mowraseed	...	4,810	„
Gram	...	3,412	„
Joowar	...	781	„
Maize	...	25	„
Barley	...	931	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL July 28.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 18,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands	G.
O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·33	6·31
Aug.-Sept...	6·25	6·23
Sept.-Oct....	6·14	6·12
Oct.-Nov....	6·10	6·08
Nov.-Dec....	6·05	6·03
Dec-Jan....	6·05	6·03
Jan.-Feb....	6 05	6·03
Feb.-Mar....	6·07	6·05
Mar.-Apl....	6·08	6·06

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd July 1913, as compared with the statement of 15th July 1913 :—

Liabilities.	July 15. Rs.	a.	p.	July 22. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	20000000	0	0	20000000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18900000	0	0	18900000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c...	24163187	0	9	42482285	12	3
Other Deposits, &c ...	181445583	0	2	180979600	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1131428	2	0	1156054	3	5
Sundries	1458504	15	2	1133494	1	11
	247298703	2	1	264551434	7	8
Assets.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Govt. Securities	13594155	0	0	35747430	0	0
Other authorized Investments ...	6993738	0	0	7915988	0	0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	38734989	13	10	38533562	10	4
Accounts of Credit on do	38683281	7	3	38319471	8	7
Bills discounted, &c	31687517	10	10	32759086	0	10
Balances with other Banks.	3031243	4	8	2227367	5	2
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock ...	2459445	6	4	2463043	4	9
Stamps	12618	2	3	12931	11	3
Sundries	683746	13	10	760142	6	3
	133893665	11	0	158738052	15	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	110405037	7	1	105813331	8	6
Cash, &c, at Branches.						
	247298703	2	1	264551434	7	8

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1,31,24,135	Increase.
Office at Branches ...	1,05,036	Decrease.
Other Deposits	4,65,983	Do
Post Bills.....	24,526	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	2,20,62,545	Increase.
Loans	2,01,337	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	3,63,810	Do.
Mercantile Bills.....	10,71,669	Increase.
Cash at Head Office ...	10,77,793	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	44,1,138	Increase.

Percentage 46·87

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 19th July 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th July 1913:—

Liabilities.	July 19. Rs.	July 26. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	16786184	15826030
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	101603050	102261410
Post Bills.....	9831	9456
Sundries	2300347	2340725
	141299412	141037621
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	17862297	23321897
Other authorised Securities	63682	59127
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	17974394	17327757
Loans do. do....	33388051	32363742
Bills discounted and purchased	23257147	23382258
Dead Stock.....	264573	264585
Stamps.....	5140	5028
Bullion.....	420821	393220
Balances with other Banks	299398	444416
Sundries	364364	192421
Cash.....	47389545	42784140
Rupees.....	141299412	141037621

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, July 26.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£	21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 26th July 1913, by Council Bills* ... ...£	6,251,726
Balance to be remitted from 27th July 1913 to 31st Mar 1914... £	15,398,274

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1672½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	56
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1495
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	261½
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	585
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	590
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	260
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee..	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3195
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3.00
Mysore Spinnig...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning..	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	215
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1090
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	100	125	4300
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1480
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	500	500	10	297½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1730
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	50	Nil	470
do	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	625

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	925
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	860
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	152
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankna	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co....	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	630
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	193
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	4 p. c.	2.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	935
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	247½
Do. do P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Joats Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	183
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co.....O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	90
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	78
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	375
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	...
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	38
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	87.5
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	22½
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	70 x d
O.	75	85	...	:0
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	94
Ld P.	150	150	...	195
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c.	174
Tephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	215½
Treacherand Co ...	500	500	yr. 30	60
				490 x

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th July, 1913.

582. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

583. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

584. Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

585. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters today Tuesday, at 6-15 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

586. Parade.—All recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

587. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 5th Tuesday, August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

588. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No. 7497 Vol. N. Wilks.

589. Resignation—No. 7319 Vol. H.F. Masters, "G" Coy. having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"F" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles-A Bye.

79 Company R G A V "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol Rifles V "D" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant.

Bombay Vol Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th July, 1913.

170. Semaphore Signalling Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday 29th instant, at 7 p.m.

171. Leave U L Instructors.—C S M Instructor W Appleford has been granted temporary leave for 10 days (ten) from 1st August 1913. Under the provisions of para 262 A R I Vol II.

(8d.) A. D. CURTIS Lieut. R.G.A. Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY BEARD, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th July 1913.

The first Town Hall Drill will be held Tuesday evening next, the 29th instant, from 6 p.m. All recruits are requested to attend.

(8d). D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Bombay s—34 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co ; 57 cwts cottonseed, P Devram.

Castalia s—218 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 78 bales cottonfly, T Damji ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,100 cwts cottonseed cake, K Devchand and Co ; 1920 cwts oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co ; 660 cwts linseed cakes S Pestonji and Co ; 3225 cwts linseed cakes, Breul and Co ; 375 cwts groundnut cakes, R J Davar and Co ; 64 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 22 bales, wool, P Moorlidhar ; 24 bales wool, M Jetha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 8,100 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3700 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4160 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 550 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 316 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—39 casks goat skins E N Stein ; 6 bales goat skins, E N Stein : 1 bale woolen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—661casks goat skins, E N STEIN 5 bales goat skins E N STEIN.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—10000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co, 525 cats Staves in shooks Spencer and Co ; 138 cwts weeds in shooks Spencer and Co ; 104 cwt iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia—2,000 cwts bonemeal, C Mody and Co ; 2,000 wheat. 1,980 musoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Renaldo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Dido s—36 cwts myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Hidalgo s—2,875 cwts cotton seed, J Damji and Co , 2,000 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—140 cwts cashewnuts, 25 apricot seeds, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—165 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

Chantala s—330 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 3,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,0020 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts mowrasseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, C I Minning Co ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nevenfels s—55 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co ; 1 bale cotton, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 97 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy.

For Triete Cleopatra. S.56 bales cotton Bombay Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 28.

Steamer s. s. Castalia from Liverpool Agents.—W A Graham and Co, 4300 bricks, 544 bags, 33 cases 15 cask soda ash, 130 drums caustic soda, 15 casks silicate soda, 314 bags, 200 bags bicarb soda, 44 cases 1 truss cordage and rope, 340 drums bleaching powder, 10 boxes fish, 25 cases cornflour, 26 cases window glass, 27 cases glass plates, 60 cases scrape glass, 2 barrels oil, 4 cases lock, 31 barrels lubricating oil, 8 cases 680 crates bottles, 23 cases 4 casks 23 bags nails, 600 hhds ale, 307 hhds ale and stout, 20 cases beer, 784 cases 1 cask 2 hhds whisky, 1 case sherry, 25 cases rum, 100 cases spirits, 150 bundles yellow metal circles, 21 bore yellow wetal plates, 783 bose 187 bundles copper sheets and plates, 270 bundle buckets, 117 pigheads, 3920 copper ingots, 1 case black lead, 807 kegs paint and colours, 90 drums disinfectant fluid, 100 barrels cod oil, 7 cases lampware, 11 cases biscuits, 8 cases butter, 25 pkgs 10 cf syrup, 69 cases 212 bales 20 crates 30 trusses, paper, 950 bores 23 cases, soap, 3 cases soap toilet, 1 case 2 bales twine, 75 bales carwas, 188 barrel coal pitch and tar, 12 bales carpets, 267 1 cases 867 bales cotton goods, 363 cases cotton goods bleached, 225 bales cotton goods grey, 2 bales 49 cases dyed, 165 cases cotton goods printed, 13 cases cotton goods linnens, 23 cases cotton and silk, 94 cases and 84 bales and cotton woolens, 5 cases cotton goods alpaca, 3 cases alpaca, 120 cases 138 bales 2 truss woolengoods, 1 case linnen, 349 cases 151 bales cotton yarn, 9 bales wool, 35 cases umbrellas, 24 cases cigarettes.

Steamer s. s. Barjora from Busreh via Karachi Agent, M M and Co.—17 jottas 4 case assafoetida, 7 bags gum, 1 bag fishmaws, 4 bundles sharkfins, 24 bundles skins; 631 skins 30 bundles 462 bags, 26 boxes dates, 135 bags poppyseed, 82 bags cummimseed, 25 bags almond kernels, 2 cases cheese, 192 bales 8 jottas cotton, 48 bundles wool, 13 bundles dollars, 11 bundles specie, 1 tin gold coins, 10 tin pearls.

Steamer s. s. Ismail from Java via Karachi, Agent M M and Co.—3302 Bkts. molasses, 36412 bags sugar.

Steamer Kola from Busreh via Karachi. Agent, M M and Co.—3 casessulphuric acid 12 baskets dates, 4 bags copper, 5 bundles specie, 1 tin pearls.

Steamer Aracan from Calcutta, Agent W and A Graham.—7397 tons coal.

Steamer Shathyon from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham & Co.—6400 tons coal.

Steamer Karonga from New York, Agent W and A Graham and Co.—11 barrels ties, 11 cases look, 632 boxes 38 cases clocks, 25 barrels rosin, 20 barrel 368 cases lampware 55 cases oats, 1 case rum, 39 cases, transil oil, 1000 cases, mineral cobra oil, 2 packages 3 cases petroleum, lubricating oil, 2397 barrels 44 cases 4 packages lubricating oil, 84 barrels 83 h. barrels 31 cases lubricating grease, 3 cases grapenuts, 700 cases paraffin wax, 300 cases wax, 18 cases paper carbon. 39 cases paper, 8 cases soap, 1 case tobacco, 1 case cigarettes.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Tins and Bottles only

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London, Eng.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Ke

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OMMUNDSEN'S FINE FORM.

MORE PRIZES WON IN BISLEY COMPETITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 28.

Sergeant Ommundsen, shooting in the Bisley competitions, has showed splendid consistency. He was awarded to-day the Service Rifle for the championship score of 524, and the prize for the Territorial aggregate.

Rowland, of the North Staffordshire Regiment, won the all-comers' aggregate.

[Ommundsen, it will be remembered (as stated in the *Gazette*), won both the bronze and silver medals in the King's Prize competition.]

GOODWOOD CUP BETTING.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LONDON, July 28.

The latest betting on the Goodwood Stewards Cup is as follows :—

9 to 1 against Harmonicum.
10 to 1 against Braxted and Wise Symon.
100 to 8 against Poor Boy and Dalys.
100 to 7 against Cigar.

The probable starters with jockeys, are:—

Sir Martin....ridden by Foy.
Cigar.....Maher.
Braxted.....Herbert.
Mediator.....Earl.
Harmonicum.....Martin
Dalys.....Piper.
Radiant.....W. Huxley.
Castleton.....Wheatley.
Wrack.....Donoghue.
White Star.....Bickaby.
Poor Boy.....Walter Griggs.
Grammont.....Robbins.
Wise Symon.....Jelliss.
Tuxedo.....Whalley.
Zebre.....E. Huxley.
Canonite.....Ringstead.
Lord Annandale.....Cooper.
Research.....S. Heather.
Mountain Finch.....Prout.

No jockeys have yet been named for Giant and Sandrio.

AMERICA WINS THE DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, July 28.

At Wimbledon to-day America won the Davis Cup for the Lawn Tennis Championship, beating the British Isles by three matches to one.

McLoughlin (America) beat Dixon (England). 8—6, 6—3, 6—2.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

FIRST DAY AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, July 28.

The Central assault-at-arms opened to-day in fine weather. The first day's results include the following:—

Individual Tent-pegging with swords :— Lieut. F. Andrews, 7th Hussars.

Individual Jumping :—Lieut. Hogg, R. E.

Bayonet vs. Bayonet —Color egt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

Sword vs. Lance :—Corpl. Moir, "S" Battery.

Tug-of-War, 110 stone:—The Buffs beat the Dublin Fusiliers and the Cameron Highlanders beat the 97th Battery.

Physical training:—St. Joseph's College Cadets, 1: Bishop Cotton School, 2: Baldwan School, 3.

Sword vs. Sword for Indian Officers:—Jamadar Kasi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

Tug-of-War, 100 stones:—The 101st Grenadiers beat the 61st Pioneers and the 2nd Sappers and Miners beat the 108th Infantry.

CHELSEA F.C.'S. FINANCES.

The Chelsea Football Club held their ninth annual general meeting at the Stamford Bridge Grounds in mail week. It was reported that the balance in hand on April 30, 1913, was £1,868 1s., from which the directors recommended a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax. The report and balance sheet were adopted.

In a cricket match between Wales and Thorpe Salvin recently, "Lance" Wilks took seven wickets for 1 run, including the hat trick.

F. E. Pegler established an amateur record for the altered Seacroft course at Skegness in the monthly medal competition by going round in 75. The outstanding feature of the performance was his brilliant golf over the last nine holes, which he secured in 34.

Messrs. Beldam and Stacey, of the Rutland Hall club, made a successful attmpt in mail week to break the 50 mile tandem record, fixed by the Sheffield and District Cycling Association —2hr. 20min. They succeeded in beating the time by 6min. 13sec., their time being 2hr. 13min. 47sec. Mr. T. Lonsdale acted as timekeeper.

Since Sunday, there has been unusual squally weather in Rangoon. On Sunday night, in the course of high winds, a 25ft. long launch owned by a Chinese merchant got away from its moorings at one of the jetties and floundered. The crew, who numbered four, could not do anything as the fires were banked, but they managed to swim to the nearest jetty and were saved.

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS *vs.* ALL BLACKS.

The meeting of the Sherwood Foresters and the All Blacks in the Harwood League took place yesterday afternoon, but comparatively few people turned out to see the game. The All Blacks took the field five men short. One man turned up later, but they played the greater past of the game with eight men only on the field. It would be impossible to say that the All Blacks put up a good defence. With only me back and two halves, they were handicapped to start with, but what the men on the field could do, the did to the best of their ability. There is no reason why the team should not improve as time goes on, but it is a pity that any of the members should fall out simply because the match was against heavy and powerful opponents. The Howets, in their first reason, failed to win a single match. They are to-day as good a civilianside as any in Bombay. The Sherwoods put on the extraordinary score of 19 goals and of these no less than a round dozen were secured by little Boot. Shirley secured three, Beardsmore a couple, Sutton one, and the remaining one was put in by Byford from a penalty kick.

THE GAME.

Play had scarcely been in progress more than a minute when Shirley scored (1—0) Boot shot the ball in soon after (2—0) Carwood taking the ball up centered and Boot shot a little wide. Boyd put in a center that went right across the goal mouth, Boot missing a chance of scoring. Again the same thing happened, Boot shooting wide. Beardsmore put in a strong shot that skimmed the bar. A corner to the Sherwoods saw Beardsmore head over. Boyed that for. Wilkinson struck the outside of the nit with a strong. Centre by Boyd was fitted clear by Eagle. He did the same with a shot from Beardsmore and another from Wilkinson. Boot getting through in his own scored easily (3—0). A shot for skirley struch the cross bar. Boot shooting from outside the penalty beat Eagle with a low shot (4—0). A centre from Boyd went behind. The Sherwood secured a corner which came to nothing. A pass coming from the eight Boot drove a hard shot with his left that found the net (5-0). A few minutes later a pass coming from Carwood Boot turned it into the net with the inside of his leftboot (6-0). Boyd ewek the side of the net with a shot. A centre from the left gave Eagle an opportuity of running into and fisting clear. Shirley hit the upright with a shot. The next moment a long shot from Beardsmore found the net (7-0). Boyd was given off side. A long shot from Carwood was saved by Eagle. Boyd continued and Boot steadying the ball scored an eighth goal (8-0) as the whistle blow for half time

THE SECOND HALF.

A miskick by one of the All Blacks backs saw Boot in possession of the ball within the first half minutes of the second half but taking the much trouble about placing the shot he ended by missing the goal. A second later a shot by Boot found the net (9-0). A few minutes after Boot scored from close in (10-0) Williamson getting up shot wide. A minute later however a strong shot from Shirley was too much for Eagle and rebounded off his hands into the net (11-0). Boot taking the sphere up tricked through and placed it in the right spot (12-0) Hitch putting the ball accross. But again found the net (13-0). There was a short lull in the rapid scoring. Eagle stood up to a stinging shot from Carwood. Shirley repeaeed the close and again Eagle fisted clear. Beardsmore then netted the ball. (14-0). The Sherwood's secureda corner. Boyd put in a nice kick and the ball was headed for goal and would have fonnd the net but oneof the All Blacks fisted it. Byfred took the penalty kick and through his shot went straight for the goal-keeper that player was unable to keep it out (15—0). A shot by Beardmore was kicked clear. A corner to the Sherwoods saw Carwood dub the ball into the goal mouth and it was bended over the bar. The Military indulged in a number of long shots. Eager twice saved well, Shirley found the net with a shot that glanced off, the lower part of the crossbar (16—0). The Sherwoods recured two corners in succession. A pass coming from the right, Boot missed his kick. Sutton running in scored (17—0), Boyd hit the side of the net with a shot. Boot missed (18—0) Boot secured possession close in but making too certain put the ball straight to the goalkeepers. A minute later however he scored again (19—0).

The game ended :—

Sherwood Foresters..... 19 goals
All Blacks..... nil

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS :—(White Knicks Green Jereys, washed XIV).—Edwards (goal), Byford and Hampton (backs), Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves), Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Beardsmore and Carwood (forwards).

ALL BLACKS (All Blacks) :—Eagle (goal), Fostrate (back), J. Gidney and Le Tange (halves), G. Gidney, Cutter, Fennall and Sulliwan (forwards).

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters A ...	4	4	0	0	8
R. G. Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana ..	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	6	2	3	1	5
Grant Medicals	5	2	3	0	4
Bombay Athletic... ...	4	1	2	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	0	3	2	2
Horne's	5	0	3	2	2
All Blacks...	6	0	6	0	0

THE WEEK'S FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League : Grant Medicals *vs.* B. A. C., Cooperage, 5.45.

WEDNESDAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League : Sherwood Foresters *vs.* Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

THURSDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets *vs.* G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45.

FRIDAY.

Harwood Association Football League : All Blacks *vs.* R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Playing over the Shooter's Hill course on Saturday, C. R. Darling holed out from the second tee a distance of 150 yards.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* BOMBAY BARONET C. C.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 28.

The Poona Gymkhana made an inglorious beginning in their annual fixture with the Bombay Baronet Cricket Club, which began here to-day. The heavy rain of the last few days left the wicket wet and sticky and, therefore, difficult. Play began at one o'clock, and no rain fell untill the luncheon interval and then cleared before play was resumed. The home team won the toss, Greig and Kerr opening the innings, an it was immediately seen that it was a bowler's day for, though both men kept their wicket intact for some time, confidence was a marked feature of the batting except, perhaps, that Greig faced the attack with his usual calm. At fifteen, Kerr left, being clean bowled by Nagporewalla, and Houghton, just returned from leave, and Green Armytage were both disposed of without scoring. Indeed none of the succeeding batsmen did much, and but for Greig's 26, very carefully compiled, the Gymkhana batting display was very tame. The innings closed for 62. Mirza for the visitors bowled finely, secaring five wickets for 35.

The visitors made an evan worse beginning, for Greig dismissed driver with only five runs on the telegraph, and Bulsara was caught off Haughton at 16 and Reporter left four runs later. Both teams had lost four wickets for 20 runs. Divekar and Irani carried these four to 54 before the former was dismissed, and Mulla, whom his friends called the Indian Jessop, went in to Irani and left after a merry but luckless life with 9 to his credit. Chinoy left at the same score, and five runs later Nagpurwala, the seventh man, was cleaned bowled by Haughton, who was sending them down splendidly. The eight wicket fell at 68, and the ninth at 77, Mirza being the last man in. The innings closed for 89 Haughton coming out with fine bowling figures—8 wickets for 33 runs.

The Gymkhana began their second innings at six o'clock, Clemson and Holman going in. Clemson played on with the second ball he received and Merriman followed. Holman was bowled, and when stumps were drawn the Gymkhana had lost two wickets for three runs. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

(1st INNINGS.)

Major J G Greig, c Mulla, b Mirza	26
Mr Kerr, b Nagporewalla ...	8
Capt Haughton, b Nagporewalla	0
Capt Green Armytage, c Tata, b Mirza	0
Mr G urd, c Davar, b Mirza ...	2
Mr Orton, c Nagporewalla, b Mirza	8
Mr Humphrey, c Mirza, b Tata	7
Capt Merriman, b Tata ...	3
Capt Clemson, run out ...	1
Mr Holman, not out... ...	4
Col Rosher, c Mulla, b Mirza ...	8
Total ...	62

POONA GYMKHANA.

(2nd Innings.)

Capt Clemson, b Irani ...	0
Mr Holman, b Mirza...	— 0
Capt Merriman, not out ...	3
Mr Humphrey, not out ...	0
Total (for two wickets) ...	3

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Haughton...	15	4	33	8
Greig				2
Clemson ...	22	0	7	0
Holman ...	3	1	...	0
Merriman...	4	1	10	0

BARONET C. C.

Mr Driver, b Greig	3
Mr Reporter, c Orton, b Greig ...	10
Mr Bulsara, c Humphreys, b Haughton...	6
Mr Divechi, c Humpreys, b Haughton...	13
Mr Irani, c Kerr, b Haughton	4
Mr Mulla, c Orton, b Haughton	9
Mr Chinoy, c Gould, b Haughton	0
T A Nagporewalla, b Haughton	5
Mr Davar, not out	10
Mr Tata, b Haughton... ...	7
Mr Mirza, b Haughton, ...	13
Extras	12
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mirza ...	17	4	45	5
Nagporewalla ...	12	4	22	2
Tata ...	4	2	5	2

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

The match played on the Oval on Saturday between Cox and Co. C. C. and Bombay Gas Co. C. C. resulted in a win for the latter by 49 runs and 5 wickets :—

Mr Driver	1
Mr Apte	0
Mr Daver	5
Mr Braganca	2
Mr Sunderrao	7
Mr M D'Souza	0
Mr M Norohna	0
Mr B D'Souza	0
Mr Master	2
Mr Kasleker	0
Mr Rodrigues (not out)	— 17
Mr Woods	0
Mr Woodford	0
Mr Edwards	21
Mr Chonker	12
Mr Charlies	7
Mr Sadanand	6
Mr Fagel (not out)	18
Mr Kale, Baroh, Mr Keshrinath, Mr Penker	Did not bat
Extras	2
Total for 5 wkts....	65

100 MILES CYCLING RECORD BEATEN.

F. H. Grubb, of the Vegetarian Cycling Club, beat the world's 100 miles out and home unpaced cycling record. He started from the eighteenth mile-stone on the Bath road, rode to the sixty-eighth and then returned. His time for the full 100 miles was 4hr. 43min. 33sec., which improves upon Leon Meredith's Bath road record to the extent of 9min. 17sec., and beats the world's record by 7min. 17sec. The times were taken by Mr. W. L. Woolveridge, official timekeeper of the Southern Road Records Association.

The final of the Northern section of the County Cup lawn tennis competiton was decided at Didsbury, and resulted in a win for Northumberland over Lancashire by five matches to four.

CYCLING AND MOTOR CYCLING.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

[BY ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS.]

Many of my readers are now—lucky fellows !—looking forward to the approaching great, and best, holidays of the year ; and as they will, of cour e, give their cycles a busy time of it during those happy weeks, they might as well as see that the said cycles are in proper trim for what will not be a holiday for them.

Now is the time to make up one's mind to replace that groggy cover, which has hung together somehow for the last few months but looks likely to give way at any moment and at any rate is not one which you would care to take into the wilds. While you are about it consider the advisability of replacing the inner tube, should it show signs of decay by displaying a multitude of fine cracks in its surface when doubled up in the fingers.

If a cover is in good condition, save at one or two places where it has been badly cut by stones, I should advise you to have the weak places made strong by vulcanising, the tread being filled in flush, and a stout canvas patch placed behind the cut. The cover will then, for all practical purposes, be as good as new, except for the general slight thinning of the tread.

A little graphite rubbed into the beading just where it engages with the rim will make the cover come off more easily, should you have to remove it.

If your covers are of the wired-on variety, have a look at the tapes, and replace them if twisted and creased, or if rusted. A steel rim will be all the better for an internal coating of black japan, which must, of course, be allowed to get dead dry before anything is placed in contact with it.

Look over your wheels and make sure that all the spokes are sound and taut. Any breakage or slackness should be attended to by a repairer. If either wheel is a bit out of truth, have it trued, as a distorted wheel is hard on the brakes, and diminishes their efficiency.

Flush out all the bearings, free-wheel, and change-speed hub with paraffin, and give them a good oiling. If any of the bearings are in a very foul condition (those of the pedals should be examined most carefully) dissemble the parts and give them a thorough cleaning. You ought to be a good enough engineer to do this.

Soak the chain in paraffin, brush it well with an old toothbrush, dry it, and lay it in a pan of oil for an hour or so. Then wipe off all surplus oil from the surface, and replace. The brushing—and picking out of any adhering dirt with a pointed implement—should be done with thoroughness. This operation is performed most conveniently and cleanly, if one end of the chain is secured to a nail or hook, so that the chain may be pulled out taut.

If the saddle squeaks, run the cause to earth, and lubricate at the place where friction occurs. A squeak which one can put up with for half an hour becomes very annoying towards the end of a long ride.

Any rusty spots on the frame should be scrapped bright, and painted with oil paint or Velure (recommended in last month's Corner).

BRAKES.

These require special attention. If either is operated by a cable, and that cable has frayed in the least, have the cable replaced. It is a fortunate fact that cable first wear at the ends, which are visible, as one's life may depend on these thin wire ropes. Don't be satisfied that your brakes are as they should be until either will pull up your machine on a fairly steep hill. Replace blocks that are at all worn, as a day's riding in hilly country takes a good deal off a block, and you won't want to find the shoes rubbing on the rim. It is worth while carrying an extra pair of blocks on the machine, if you are likely to be out of touch with repairing shops for any length of time.

REPAIR OUTFIT.

This should be properly stocked with (1) a fair-sized tube of good solution. (Test by drawing out a thread of it with your finger-tip; if it breaks before it is a couple of feet long, get another tube.) (2) Some fairly stout rubber for patches. The thin, flimsy stuff included in some outfits is practically worthless. Pieces out of an old inner-tube (the rubber of which is still in good condition), and cleaned on both sides with petrol or sand-paper, are excellent for patches. (3) Enough rubber tubing (test its quality by stretching) to make two or three valve-sleeves. Wrap this up with a little French chalk in a piece of tinfoil. (4) A square or two of prepared canvas large enough to extend from edge to edge of the covers inside. (5) An extra burner for the acetylene lamp, (wrapped in foil). (6) A burner pricker. The proper set of spanners, a tyre lifter, oilcan, and a cloth for cleaning, will also have to go into the wallet. Should the wallet be so small as to make the packing of the articles named something of a puzzle' spend a shilling or two on a larger one' "Neat little" wallets are abominations when one is touring.

THE PUMP.

Take out the plunger and examine cup leather. If this is worn, replace it with a new one (cost 1d.), and lubricate with a little neat's foot or olive oil. The hose should be replaced also if leaky at the joints, or provided with new washers at the nipples if air escapes at those points. A very small leak increases (two or three times) the time and labour of pumping.

Some of the points dealt with are in themselves very trifling, perhaps ; but the pleasure of cycling is often much lessened by overlooking them. And here I will take the occasion of suggesting that, if you intend touring with friends, you should as tactfully as possible, urge them to have their machines properly turned up, as the lame duck of a party sets the pace for all ; and one soon tires of giving first aid to other folk's crocks.

THE MOTOR-CYCLE.

What has been said about the pedal-cycle applies in its entirety to the motor-cycle also. The last, however, requires a good deal of additional overhauling. The cylinder, or cylinders, if they have given signs of being carbonised and pre-igniting the charge, should be taken off and scraped quite clean. Any falling off of the compression should direct your attention to the valves and rings. If the valves and seatings show bright rings all round on the contact faces, let them alone; but if either face is pitted, grind the valve in with Richmond powder obtainable at any garage until bright contact rings are obtained Don't carry the grinding any farther than is necessary to get a narrow ring: it is not necessary or desirable to have the head of the valve bedding all over on the seating. When grinding revolve the valve continously to and fro, and every now and then turn it through half a circle, and take a fresh grip on the screwdriver or other implement to ensure grinding being distributed equally over the whole circumference. When the grinding is complete, wide every speck of powder off the inside of the valve chamber and cylinder, and to make sure, swill out with a little petrol. The valve may then be cleaned thoroughly, and ground in with pure oil, only to polish up the seating a bit.

If the valve-stems show any reluctance to pass through the cotter-pin plates, bevel their ends off very slightly with a file, until they pass through easily.

Before replacing the cylinder examine piston-rings. If they are gummed up with burnt oil, remove the piston from the connecting-rod by driving out the gudgeon-pin. (Consult book of instructions for any information dealing with this operation, as some gudgeon-pins must be driven out in a certain manner. *Mem.*—You should have such a book, as issued by the firm who made your motor-cycle, describing the cycles of the year to which yours belongs. Details vary from season to season.)

The piston is allowed to stand in petrol for some hours till the gummy matter is soft and the rings are worked round and round until they move quite easily. Occasional rinsings in the petrol will assist the cleansing process. Before replacing the cylinder, arrange the rings so that their slots are equidistant from one another in the direction of the circumstance, and don't twist the cylinder more than is absolutely necessary to make it slip over the rings lest the slots should be brought into line again.

If the engine has not been cleaned out for a long time draw off all the oil from the crank-case and pour in half a pint of paraffin. Remove the sparking-plug, and pedal the engine or revolve it with the starting-handle as fast as possible for a minute. (Don't run the engine under power.) The paraffin is then drained, lubricating oil poured in, and the engine worked again to distribute the oil thoroughly. It may then be run under power without fear of seizure of the piston or bearings. An occasional wash-out as described is good, since sticky deposits and stale oil which has lost its viscosity are best out of the engine ; but it need not be done more than once per 2,000-3,000 miles.

THE MAGNETO.

Have a look at the contact-breaker platinums. If they are at all pitted or slayed, fold a strip of the finest emery cloth double (rough side outwards), and draw it to and fro between the points. This is a safer method of surfacing than detaching the rocking lever and filing up—a job which requires considerable skill for its proper execution. As the levelling will have increased very slightly the distance between the platinum points, it may be necessary to loosen the lock-nut of the point which does not move, screw the point up a bit, and tighten the lock-nut. If the adjustment is correct, the gap betwren the points when fully separated by the bell-crank fibre pressing on the steel cam on the inside of the chamber is about 1-60 in., or the thickness of the square postcards as sold with imprinted stamps at post offices. Too wide a gap causes missfiring. I may here point out that missfiring is sometimes caused by the fibre bush outside the pin on which the bell crank of the contact breaker moves becoming a bit swollen by moisture or oil, in which case the lever may stick for a moment now and then, and even remain open. The trouble is easily put right by unscrewing the bolt and easing the whole in the fibre slightly with a broach or round file. Rocking the lever with a tool will show whether it has any tendency to stick.

REAR LIGHTS.

The use of these is spreading. Indeed, a very large proportion of the cycles which one sees are fitted with them. By "light" I mean in this case a lens of ruby glass backed by a mirror. Some of them are extraordinarily efficient, others almost useless, some of the cheapest types coming under the latter heading. The better makes are rather deep fore and aft, the mirror being some distance from the reflector. It cannot be disputed that under certain conditions—for instance, on tarred roads under trees—the rear light helps motorists, whom primarily it is meant to warn, as the reflector "gets hold" of the light thrown by the headlamps long before the machine and rider may be distinguishable. One may, therefore, regard the rear light as a useful fitment.

BACK MIRRORS.

The mirror which has been adopted on motors to enable drivers to see anything coming up behind, seems to me worthy of adoption—in a suitably modified form—by cyclists, who, even more than motorists require to have a mechanical substitue for the eye in the back of the head with which nature has not endowed us—as yet.

Mirrors for the handlebar are now sold at 2s. and upwards. If one of these is fitted in the "right" position—that is, with the face of the mirror tilted backwards slightly at the top, and facing slightly to the right—the rider is able to get glimpses of the road behind without bending down or otherwise shifting his ordinary riding position. Many riders, on hearing the hoot of a horn, at once glance backwards over the right shoulders, thereby causing the machine to come out a bit more towards the "off" side. This action is instinctive rather than reasonable, since on hearing a hoot one should draw aside at once—looking at the motor won't do away with it. But the use of a mirror will do away with the action.

JESSOP'S TRIUMPH.

BRILLIANT INNINGS AGAINST THE PLAYERS.

The remarkable innings of 81 (out of the Gentlemen's total of 81) played by Jessop in mail week against the Players by which he retrieved one of the worst displays ever given by a representative amateur side was just the thing to do cricket a lot of good. The innings would have been magnificent in any circumstances, but when the amount of talent is borne in mind that Jessop had against him it is difficult to sufficiently emphasise the greatness of his performance. Batting with that delightful ease and freedom which has made him so famous, he treated the bowling as if it was the simplest stuff imaginable, and, going in fifth wicket down, actually scored 81 out of 111 before he was dismissed last of all. His display can only be described as brilliant, and must rank with the innings of 104 he played for England, which won the match with Australia on the same ground in 1902.

It is the greatest pity in the world that the game does not produce more players of the kind, but those who can be compared to Jessop for sheer hard hitting can be counted on the fingers of ore hand. Of late, Alletson, the Notts professional, has come to the front with a few remarkable performances, but then he is nothing like such a good batsman as Jessop, though the Sussex amateur P. G. H. Fender, whom the Players were fortunate in dismissing for a duck, has shown this season that he can combine sound batting with hurricane hitting. Another Sussex player in H. L. Simms, although he has not had many opportunities this season, has shown in the past that he is a very fine hitter.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 26.

The Meet was at the Cantonment Gardens at 7. a.m. and a Field of 31 turned out. On the Gardens being drawn blank, a move was made to the Artillery Nullah which was drawn for its full length ; that favourite covert, the canefield under Flat Top Hill, was next drawn, but proved to be blank also. Drawing along to the North of Hindalgi, the Vingurla Road was crossed at the 4th milestone and here, in the Kimali Nullah, a jack was found who went away West, across the nullah and over the high ground behind Dilkush Villa : opposite this he must have been turned by some cattle or pie dogs, and probably made off through the bungalow compounds, as hounds who had been running strong up to here suddenly threw up their heads. After casting round with no results, the Master moved on, drawing up the nullah near the 6th milestone, Vingurla Road ; here hounds picked up a fresh line which they ran sharply, over the nullah and on over the Ramghat Road at the 6 1-2 mile ; a check of a couple of minutes followed, when hitting off the line again, they ran fast to Kidney Hill, only to find that the jack had saved his brush by going to ground. Leaving him there, we worked round and down the nullah towards Sinoli Burg and so back to the Ramghat Road at the 7th mile, without finding again, and from here hounds were taken home.

On July 24th we met at the Toll Bar, 6 1-2 miles along the new Vingurla Road, at 7 a. m. there being a field of 30, including five ladies, trotting on along the road for a mile, the Master drew over Ramling Top Hill, the cane fields below it ; finding nothing he moved on to the cane fields round Bachi Village when hounds spoke to the line of a jack which had, apparently, slipped away a few minutes before, they hunted slowly for about 1 1-2 miles, over the hard ground to the west, past Hill 2594, and were settling steadily down to the line when it became evident that they were swinging round and heading straight for the thick jungles near Mahipalgad Fort ; well knowing the difficulty he would have to get hounds out once they got into these jungles the Master had them whipped off the line. As all the sugar fields round here were standing deep in water and unlikely therefore to hold anything the Master spent the rest of the morning drawing for foxes on the high ground and bushy hills but with no success the wet probably keeping the foxes underground. It was disappointing, as this ground is almost always a sure find for a fox and we were badly in need of a gallop.

PRINCIPAL WINNING OWNERS IN 1913.

(Compiled from March 24 to July 5 inclusive.)

	Winning Horses	Races Won.	£	s.
Mr J B Joel ...	5	10	14 653	0
Mr E Hulton	9	15	10,734	0
Mr. W Raphael...	2	3	9 231	0
Lord Derby ...	6	12	7,986	0
Mr A P Cunliffe	1	1	6,450	0
Lord Rosebery...	3	4	6,213	0
Lord Carnarvon	4	7	5,681	0
Mr T Pilkington ...	1	2	5,320	0
Sir W Cooke...	9	21	5,364	0
Mr L de Rothschild...	9	11	5,094	0
Sir E Cassel ...	3	7	4,290	10
Mr G Edwardes...	10	12	4,339	0
Mr H P Whitney...	8	10	4,105	0
Mr P Beke ...k...	6	7	4, 86	10
Major E Loder	3	3	4 055	0
Mr Bower Ismay ...	4	7	3,987	0
Mr W H Walker	4	4	3,902	0
Mr Sol Joel	6	8	3,766	0
Messrs. Wm. Clark and L Robinson ...	4	5	3,756	0
Mr D McCalmont... ...	2	4	3,131	0
Mr W Astor	3	3	2,989	0
Col C Lambton	1	2	2,831	10
Mr A F Basset	2	2	2 677	0
Mr R Mills...	3	4	2,475	0
Mr P Broome	2	3	2,361	0
Mr H M Hartigan ...	7	8	2,323	0
Duke of Westminster	2	6	2,310	0
Mr F A Edge... ...	5	12	2,215	0
Mr H A Coulau... ...	1	2	2,167	0
Sir A Bailey... ...	2	5	2,166	0
Mr Faire	2	2	2, 53	0

PRINCIPAL WINNING HORSES IN 1913.

(Compiled from March 24 to July 5, inclusive.)

	Races Won.	£	s.
Jest (3y), ch f by Sundridge—Absurdity	2	11,360	0
Louvois (3y), br c by Isinglass—St Louvaine	2	9,075	0
Aboyeur (3y) b c by Desmond—Pawky	1	6,450	0
Prince Palatine (3y), b h by Persimmon—Lady Lightfoot ...	2	5,320	0
Rivoli (y), b c by Robert le Diable—Marliacea	3	4,532	0
Light Brigade (3y), br c by Pictor—Bridge of Sighs	6	4,385	0
Prue (3y), ch f by Cicero—Prue	1	3,550	0
Stornoway (3y), b c by Desmond—Sisterlike	4	3,509	0
The Tetrarch (y), gr c by Roi Herode—Vahren	3	2,769	0
Hapsburg (3y), br c by Desmond—Alesse	2	2,733	10
Lancaster (y), b c by John o' Gaunt—Seedown...	2	2,331	10
Absolute (4y), ch c by Gallinule—Cherry Lass...	1	2,655	0
Drinmore (5y), b h by General Symons—Marcella	2	2,610	0
Long Set (6y), b h by Rabelais—Belle Perdue	2	2,610	0
Hornet's Beauty (5y), b g by Ireland's—Hornet	5	2,564	0
Lorenzo (4y), br c by St Frusquin—Pie Powder	1	2,5 0	0
Roseworthy (3y), b or br c by William the Third—Electric Rose	1	2,400	0
Craganour (3y), b c by Desmond—Venetian II	1	2,230	0
Aldegond (3y), b c by Eager—St Aldegonde...	2	2,177	0
The Guller (4y), ch c by T. e Gull—Lady Teazle	2	2,167	0
Allford (2y), b c by Marvenic—Manjalmi	5	2,145	0
Sanquhar (3y), b c by Santry—Valve	2	2,031	0

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE CORPS.

The Officer Commanding, the Bombay Light Horse, records, in the annual report, his satisfaction that the Corps experienced another very successful year. The number of recruits who joined was 21 and there were transferred from other units one. As usual there was a considerable wastage due to transfers and other causes, involving resignations. The Corps also lost by death Trooper Sutor, who was most regular in his attendance on parade. As the result of these changes the enrolled strength on March 31, 1913, amounted to 81 and the extra-efficients to 75.

The serious work for the year commenced in July with the drills for recruits in the Town Hall. These were well attended and laid the ground-work for the subsequent training. As soon as the recruits were over the riding school began and was kept up until the period for the annual camp commenced.

Apart from the Town Hall drills several instructive parades were held during the monsoon months. On Tuesday, August 27, the annual ride out to Antop Hill from the Mahalaxmi Station was held, the route being so designed as to give the members a thorough knowledge of the parts of the native town traversed.

On September the 26th, there was a combined parade in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, when the rendezvous was at Jacob Circle at 9-30 p.m. The general idea was that serious riots had broken out in the mill districts in the north of the Island, and a force of volunteers was sent to Jacob's Circle to observe the rioters and to prevent parties of them from getting through to the Native City and to Malabar and Cumballa Hills. It was the duty of this squadron to patrol the area between the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the East and the sea-front on the West Fergusson Road as the northern limit. After the rendezvous the usual patrols were sent out to Haines Road and the Tulsi pipe line, keeping in touch with a body of cyclists picketted at the East of Fergusson Road. After the posts had been visited the squadron returned to its rendezvous and was dismissed about midnight.

On October, the 29th, Brigadier-General K. E. Lean, C. B., Inspector-General of Volunteers, inspected the Corps when there were 43 present on parade. The General was received with the general salute and then made a close inspection of the ranks. The squadron ranked past in single file ; this was followed by the trot past in line and in sections. The squadron was then broken up into troops and a short time was devoted to independent troop drill under Corporals Annesley, Kirke-Smith and Ellis Reid. The squadron was then reformed and put through squadron drill at the trot and gallop by Sergeant-Major J. W. Coy. This concluded the morning's work with which the Inspector-General of Volunteers expressed his satisfaction.

With a view to improving the shooting of the Corps, it was decided to form a Shooting Club for members so that matches could be shot off not only at Colaba during the cold rains and hot weather but at Santa Cruz during the cold weather when the exigencies of Class Firing made the range available. A Committee was formed consisting of the Officer Commanding and acting Adjutant ex-officio, Sergt. Annesley, Hony. Secretary, Corpls. J. W. Thomson and J. R. Webster and Trooper Robinson. The first club shoot took place on the 17th August 1912 when 18 members were present. Matches were also held on the 24th August 14th, 21st and 28th September, 5th and 26th October 1912 and 26th January 1913. The average attendance was a little over 15, the greatest number present being 20.

The prizes at the meetings silver were spoons and the various winners were :—Corpl. Webster six spoons; Sergt.-Major J W. Coy two spoons; Trpr. Robinson two ; spoons Trpr. Sigerist one spoon; Sergt. Annesley one spoon; Trpr. Moore two spoons ; 2nd Lt. Spence one spoon ; Sergt. Baird one spoon; Trpr. Aylward one spoon Trpr. Dougall one spoon Corpl. J. W. Thompson one spoon.

It is difficult, owing to counter attractions, to hold many meetings in the cold weather but the most successful shoot of the year was held on the 25th January. It is hoped that as the younger members of the Corps improve their shooting by attendance at the Club meetings, the attention of the Club will increase and that it will be

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 29th July, 1913.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Richard Lamb was able to announce that, as we anticipated in March last, the current year's budget estimates of provincial revenue and expediture have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The year begins with an opening balance of Rs. 1,68,05,000 ; the revenue is estimated at Rs. 7,35,59,000; the expenditure at Rs. 7,87,14,000; and it is calculated that there will be a closing balance of Rs. 1,16,50,000. Government contemplates no considerable increase of expenditure in any particular direction, though we notice that of the non-recurring assignment of thirty-sight and three-quarter lakhs, made by the Government of India for educational purposes, there is a generous and very equable distribution. Twelve and a half lakhs is to go for the erection and equipment of vernacular—mainly elementary—schools and vernacular institutions, while grants are also made for the purpose of making a start in placing education on a broader basis, to encourage the introduction of manual training into schools, to provide an endowment for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and for the improvement of buildings and equipment in schools for the education of the domiciled community. From the recurring assignment of close on six lakhs, provision is made for aiding primary education, girls' education, colleges and training institutions, secondary education, technical and special education, manual training and European education. The Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments are not overlooked, but it is possible they may get more than is already intended for them, as a further assignment of ten thousand rupees has yet to be distributed, and Government keeps before it the fact that in making it the Government of India had in view more especially the desirability of introducing machinery for cotton-seed farms and the carrying out of cane selection experiments at Manjri. Provision is made for twenty-one and a half lakhs for sanitary works, one of the most important items of which is the experimental measures of the Improvement Trust in connection with slum improvement. Forty thousand rupees only has been granted in respect of the development of Salsette as a residential area, and some of the other allotments appear small, but the Sanitary Board is entrusted with a lakh wherewith to make grants for approved projects. For works of public utility, close on eighty-four lakhs is granted, of which new civil buildings will absorb over twenty-seven lakhs. Some of these provisions may come in for further criticism during the present session at Poona, but beyond, perhaps, the alteration of some discretionary detail the Budget as it was presented yesterday will stand. As we said in March last it is an uninteresting Budget, though an eminently practical one.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

Apropos of recent criticisms of Simla amusements and an assumed neglect of official work, some of our Calcutta contemporaries are reviving the time-worn crusade against the annual migrations to the hill tops from the sun-steeped Indian plains, made by every administration during the hottest months of the year. An Anglo-Indian commentator of the early seventies ranked Government from the hills as a bureaucracy tempered by office boxes with an occasional loss of keys and an insatiable lust for pleasure, while Lord Lytton has placed it on record that the Members of his Council, when sojourning in the Himalayas, were always more ready to disagree with one another, because the cooler air of the hills evoked phases of mentality that were not discernible in the sultry environments of Calcutta. As a contrast to these two extremes we have the devout assurances of various Viceroys and Governors that dances, garden parties and theatricals are not the principal objectives of these flittings from their administrations, which are really actuated by a desire for more strenuous work than could be accomplished under punkahs and thermantidotes, with the added risks of heat-strokes and physical collapses. Lord Curzon sought to conciliate public opinion to wards the exodus by frequent references to the value as a mental tonic, instanced by the prodigious number of files that were dealt with by himself and his advisers, while all great measures of State requiring careful excogitation were usually drafted under the exhilarating influences of the Simla atmosphere, though the lesser satellites of the administration revolve in a cycle of gaieties which did not seem to give much leisure for brainwork. And our late Governor, when charged by his journalistic censors with an undue preference for the seductions of Mahableshwar and Poona declared that much better work was done amidst the scenic beauties of the Ghats than could be transacted under the depressing influences of a Bombay monsoon. The fact is that the scribes who chronicle events at these centres of administrative gravity limit their epistles to recitations of social occurrences and thus present only one side of the picture. We rarely hear much of what is transpiring in the different departments, while the contents of the office boxes which are in active circulation throughout the week, and even on Sun days when urgent matters are under consideration, are not disclosed to the public gaze until they have been resolved into orders, and resolutions on many-paragraphed minutes. Hence the general impression derived is that everybody from the Proconsul to the scarlet-clad chaprassie is having helcyon times, to which the temporary dislocation of the Government is quite a secondary matter. This is not an accurate view of the situation, and one of the contributors to the Calcutta discussion seeks to adjust the forces of the public vision by relating his experiences of a recent visit to Simla, where he appears to have penetrated the official purdah seldom uplifted for ordinary observers. His verdict is that work is carried on from early morn till late at night, while the "faculty which many officials have of combining business with pleasura filled me with astonishment. But the fact remains and is beyond dispute that the work of the officials is very often strenuous to a degree and would appal the average business man. It may be that the Social distractions which are characteristic of Simla life are necessary diversions which serve as an antidote to the pressure of official duties." This is the most recent presentment of what is happening at the Himalyan hill station, whose reputation is now an object of concern to the Calcutta censors, and it is probably equally applicable to official activities on other hill-tops where there are similar combinations of work and amusement, which physical experts commend as an ideal blending of the attributes of good health.

It is argued as it was a half-century ago when these migrations were being discussed with the Home Government, with the adventitious aid of the newspapers, that in the days of the Company the administrations transacted all their business in the plains and that there is no reason why their modern successors should not adhere to their wise precedents. If the unofficial section of the white population has to endure the colleric of the plains because its occupations could not be transferred to more salubrious spheres, why should not the various administrations share these discomforts instead of arousing envious feelings by the chronicles of the gaieties attending their annual sojourn on the hill tops ? The perspiring denizens of their forsaken capitals peruse these accounts in moods of resentment when they contrast their surroundings with the vivacious pursuits of these cool altitudes where amusements are more evidenced than the work of Government. Hence there are periodical murmurings against the exodus and the recent Calcutta discussion is a phase of this form of protest. But the subject which might have been included in the comprehensive operations of the Islington Commission as bearing upon the general efficiency of the administration is really a very old one as it dates back to the era of Lord Lawrence who was the first to officialise the exodus with the approval of the Home authorities. Some of the earlier Governors-General had exploited Simla as a healthful alternative to the enervating air of Lower Bengal, but none of them had suggested the transfer of the public offices thither for six months in the year until the ex-civilian had reached the masnod, and declared that he and his Councillors must go to the hills during the hot weather and the rains. The reasons for this resolve are set forth in the blue books of the period and in Lawrence's correspondence given in a biography, and are even more applicaib to the situation of our day when office work has trebled in volume and requires cool environments to facilitate its disposal.

There was of course violent opposition in Bengal to this temporary divorcement of the Viceroy from his subjects and the rest of unofficial India devoted the question in sympathy because it was realised that if the Central Government received the privilege of the exodus the provincial administrations would emulate their example. The formal sanction of the Secretary of State was received in the later half of the sixties and the subsequent years have witnessed the expression of Simla to its present dimensions, though it must be admitted that the morals of the summer capital have greatly reformed since Kipling and other writers satirized them in prose and verse. Bombay and Madras followed the Calcutta procedure and the lesser units of the official constilation were gradually permitted to select hill tops in their domains for the annual reports which are now a feature of every Government in the country. It is therefore somewhat late to sound the tocsin of revolution because the chronicles of Simla are limited to its social trivialities and take no account of the official industry with pervades its departments. A reversal of the present arrangement would mean the return to the methods of the pre-mutiny days when it was notorious that work slackened in the hot weather and files accumulated with a celerity that would not be tolerated in our strenuous times. The members of the Secretariat staffs have to transact business at much higher pressure than their precursors of a half a century ago, and it is doubtful if punkahs and thermontidotes for six months in the year would be a good exchange for the hygienic advantages of the hill tops, where they are able to dilute industry with forms of amusement that are excellent tonics for overtaxed brains. The other side of the picture is the public inconvenience caused by the dislocation of the Governments for half the year during which they are segregated from their perspiring, and perhaps envious subjects in the plains, disadvantages which however are counter-balanced by their industria activities. Hence although there are periodical crusades against the exodus it is unlikely to be abolished so long an the British element is predominant in the Services and can reach the sylvan altitudes so graphically limned by Sir George Clarke.

THE CONQUEROR OF BURMA.

ANOTHER veteran of the Indian Military days has passed away in Sir Harry Prendergast, who won his Victoria Cross while with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose. He had entered the army only three years before, and had served in the Persian War from which our troops were hurriedly recalled to fight the sepoy mutineers. In nearly all the great campaigns which followed he saw service, though during the second Afghan War he was at Malta with the Indian troops ordered to the Mediterranean and thus missed active service in Afghanistan. But his turn came when seven years later he was chosen to command the troops in the third Burmese War of 1885-86, and he made himself famous as the conqueror of Burma. In a very short campaign, he took possession of Thebaw's entire kingdom who surrendered to him, and was despatched as a prisoner to India. After a few weeks of activity Prendergast was recalled as the task of conquest was supposed to be over when the King and his principal officers were put out of way. But, though Burma was conquered so quickly and easily, the task of really subjugating it proved a very tedious and troublesome one. As the late Sir Alfred Lyall says in his life of Lord Dufferin, th Viceroy under whom Prendergast cone quered Burma: the difficulty of settling down annexed territories has usually been found to vary inversely with the difficulty of subduing them by arms. The Punjab cost us two stubbornly contested campaigns and several fierce battles to subdue it, but then it has given very little trouble since. Oudh, on the other hand, which was annexed without a single shot being fired, was in open revolt within a year, and gave us immense trouble during the Mutiny. So also Burma, which though nominally subdued, was the scene of guerrilla warfare for a long time. Affairs in that country were so serious that Lord Roberts himself, then Commander-in-Chief in India, had to undertake the supreme direction of military affairs until a decisive impression was made upon the existing elements of disturbance. Prendergast had been prematurely recalled, and this initial blunder increased the difficulties of subjugation. Had he been left a few months longer to do his work thoroughly, the dacoits, who overspread the whole country, would have been overrawed and would have no heart left for guerrilla warfare. After the Burmese War, Prendergast served in the Political Department and officiated as Resident at various native courts, and was disappointed when he found no employment during the South African War with Indian troops. In retirement, too, he was very active, and enthusiastically supported Lord Robert's scheme of national service. He died when he was nearing his eightieth year, an age which his father also attained while his grandfather lived even beyond to eighty-seven. His father was in the Madras Civil Service in the second quarter of the last century, and his uncle was a member of Council at Bombay when Mountstuart Elphinstone was Governor. The latter achieved some disinction in literature by his concordance to Milton's poems, which was long in use but has now been superseded by Cleveland's better work.

THE P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left Aden on Sunday for Bombay at 7 p. m. with the outward mails of the 18th inst. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

A Chittagong planter succeeded in bagging a leopard in the village of Hulgwercherrie, but not before it had badly mauled four villagers.

THE export trade in Manganese ore from this country was excellent during the year 1912-13. The advance was 321 per cent. in quantity and 323 per cent. in value, with a minute rise in specific value. The United Kingdom increased its demand to 211,921 tons or 29·9 per cent. of the total of 708,081 tons exported during the year.

THE Turkish Relief Fund Committee of Rangoon yesterday forwarded a telegraphic remittance of Rs. 21,000, through the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to the address of of the Grand Vizier, Constantinople, for the relief of the Turkish wounded widows and orphans.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LABOUR'S POLICY.

SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.

MAIL STEAMERS DETAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, July 15.

The State Premier (Mr. Holman) delivered his first pre-sessional and policy speech at Gundagai, at Sydney, on Saturday, after having been entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of Gundagai. Mr. Holman, who was very cordially received, said that the group of railways which the Government had got through the House would cause the opening up of four and a half million acres of land. He proposed to submit to the House a further group of railways which would throw open another few million acres suitable for settlement. The Ministry proposed to introduce a Bill to give the Government power to resume land anywhere that was suitable for settlement. Whithin a few years he hoped to make available 15 million acres of land for settlement, and intended to make these acres the scene of a national policy of settlement. The question of the bulk handling of wheat was under consideration. An American expert had already furnished a report on this. A Bill would be introduced to make advances from the Government Savings Bank to Crown tenants on leasehold areas; also to permit such holders of such lands to take up additional areas to make up a living area. If spending money on public works was extravagance, the Government would continue such so-called extravagance. They had spent more than twice as much as the Wade Government on the building of railways and the duplicating of the main lines. The Wade Government had spent £8,700,000, while the Labour Administration had spent £13,800,000. He challenged any critic to say that none of the public works should be carried out. Instead of proving Labour's extravagance, it proved the criminal apathy of bygone Governments. It was proposed to put the Railway Commissioner in a position to complete the duplications of main trunk lines. In the past no Government had attempted to put an end to the curse of decentralisation. Three border railways were now in course of construction, another was proposed, and eight others were under consideration. In addition, four cross-country railway lines were in course of construction, and three were under consideration. They had arranged with the Victorian Government to continue their railways into New South Wales, in order to give the farmers a chance to get their produce away. The Government intended to start at once building a city underground railway scheme. The Government would introduce a Lower Rents Bill, and a Workers' Home Bill. Other Bills would deal with the food supplies of Sydney and Monopolies. The forthcoming session would be a businesslike one.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Discussing the smallpox outbreak which has invaded New South Wales, the Premier (Mr. Holman) said :—"It cannot be too earnestly insisted upon that although the present epidemic is technically smallpox, it is a type of smallpox hitherto unknown in Australia, and quite distinct from the smallpox of the East and of Europe. The man who brought it here in a steamer from Vancouver was actually passed by the Federal authorities as suffering from chickenpox. His case was reported, and noted, as a case of chickenpox, and for the first few weeks of the contagion it was impossible for medical men to think the sickness was anything else but chickenpox. If it were smallpox, they naturally expected that there would be deaths and the usual phenomena of smallpox. There were none such. Dozens of people became ill and better again, some of them without even having medical attendance. These cases were reported and passed by dozens of doctors, both State officers and medical men in private practice as cases of chickenpox. It was not until the suspicions of the Health Department were aroused, and distinct bacteriological tests were applied, that the doctors were able to say it was definitely smallpox of a low infective type. The moment that was known it was reported to me. Within two or three hours of it being reported to me it was proclaimed to the press and the public, and the most stringent precautions taken.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS FROM AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

The P. and O. mail boat Medina was the first vessel from the Eastern States to be subjected to the health inspection which is undergone by ships from overseas. Drs. Williams and White, district medical officers, boarded her at Perth shortly after her arrival and put all the passengers through a rigid examination. Twenty passengers had joined the vessel at Sydney, and these, with the remainder, were found free from infection. In accordance with the regulations issued by the Commissioner for Health (Dr. Hope), the twenty Sydney passengers were released under quarantine surveillance. It will be necessary for as many of them as have not been vaccinated during the past five years to be inoculated at the various centres to which they have travelled. Their names and the addresses to which they are travelling are in the hands of the quarantine officers, and they must keep in touch with the health authorities until the expiration of the incubation period of 21 days after the time of embarkation at Sydney. While under quarantine surveillance they may not leave the State without the permission of the Director of Quarantine and if at any time during this period signs of the disease become manifest, these passengers must notify the officer of the quarantine or other person to whom they may have been directed to present themselves under the provisions of the regulations. It is required also that persons released under quarantine surveillance must present themselves, at the pleasure of the Chief Quarantine officer, for inspection and examination, to a quarantine officer or medical practitioner, as may be directed. Owing to the delay caused by the medical inspection, the Eastern mails carried by the Medina were not lodged at the local post office until the evening and delivered by the first post next day.

UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

At a mass meeting of unemployed on Wednesday at Adelaide which was attended by 200 men, Mr. Blundell, M.P., urged that works which had been authorised in South Australia by the Fisher Administration should be proceeded with immidiately. Owing to the splendid financing of the late Labour Government, the Cook Ministry had three milions of money available, and there was no excuse for it to hang up any undertakings that had been authorised before it took office. (Hear, hear.) It was most unfortunate that while the South Australian Government had last session passed a big Public work policy it had not money to execute them. If the Government could not do something to provide work for the workless he would say it was incapable of administering the affairs of the country. They would have to say the Peake Ministry was not financially capable of pawning the state's assets, that its members were not even decent pawnbrokers, and some of those present knew from practical experience caused by distress that they could themselves raise a loan from "uncle." Regarding immigration, there were 700 names registered for work at the Labour Exchange, and he thought there would be another 700 in the country and elsewhere who had not registered. It was criminal in the circumstances for the Government to advertise the State as a desirable place for immigrants. The Government was not going to stop its immigration policy. While he would make no definite statement at that juncture, the United Labour Party of South Australia would not hesitate, when need arose or when nothing was done to provide work to place the whole matter before the people of the old country in a proper manner.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Young) made the following statement this morning in regard to immigration:—We are marking time and practically limiting nominations to the wives and children of those who are already in the State. We realise that the conditions have materially altered, and that for a time, owing to the season's outlook being so unpromising, there appears to be more than sufficient men here for the work available.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONIST.

In continuation of the decision arrived at by the Federal Cabinet that the policy of preference to unionists should be abolished, a special minute was approved and circulated. The minute reads :—"In the expenditure on Services of State of public moneys contributed by all the people, discrimination against any class or section is repugnant to the principle of equal citizenship, which is the true basis of constitutional liberty and democratic government. Every citizen who seeks public employment has an unalienable right to have his application decided solely upon its merits."

Subsequently the Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) said :—Some people seem to have got the idea into their heads that the edict means the cutting down of wages. That is not the case. The Government, so long as I have anything to do with it, will be as good an employer as any outside. There will be no cutting down in any shape or form.

The pronouncement by the New South Wales Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) that in future there will be no preference to unionists has raised a storm of indignation in union labour circles. Several union officials spoke strongly on the matter. Mr. J. Millard, president of the Australian Builders and Labourers' Federation, said:—"In Victoria, as well as in New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, men will absolutely refuse to work with non-unionists. This latent edict of Mr. Cook will be referred to the Building Trades' Federation, and whatever action the body takes I can guarantee that it will be advanced throughout the Commonwealth. If Mr. Cook wants to fight we might as well die honourably as die cowards." Mr. F. F. Turner, general secretary of the New South Wales Federated Engine-drivers and Firemen's Association, said:—"If the Government will not give us preference, there is something left for us to do that is outside of the Courts. We have to look after ourselves." Mr. H. Davis, secretary of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, said:—"Mr. Cook cannot get enough non-unionists to carry on the Public Works. If he wishes to break up unionism he is more likely to cause at civil war."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Following upon representations to Premier Scaddan that considerable delay is occurring in connection with filling up the cards which have been distributed throughout the Government service, with a view to ascertaining data upon which a comprehensive scheme might be framed, Mr. Scaddan has issued the following circular to all Departments of the service:— "It has been intimated to me that a considerable number of civil servants are objecting to supply some of the data required on the card distributed by the Government Actuary, especially the particulars relating to the ages of wives, number and ages of children, etc. It may be explained that the information is required in connection with the proposed granting of a pension to the widow of a deceased officer, or to each of the children until the attainment of a certain age. It is necessary to supply the data in order that a scheme, satisfactory from an actuarial point of view, may be introduced. If, however, a considerable section of the public servants declines to give the information, the scheme will be abandoned. It has further been suggested that some public servants are under the impression that by filling up the cards they are in effect signing away any rights accruing to them under the Superannuation Act. There need be no alarm in this connection, however, as the facts are required simply for actuarial purposes, and no rights whatever will be effected. There is no objection to the cards being forwarded direct to the Government Actuary, provided an intimation is given to the Department concerned when that course has been adopted. It is, of course, essential that there should be an efficient check on the cards issued and returned. In the case of any officer who may be transferred from one Department to another, it is necessary for only one card to be filled up, namely, that in respect of the position held on December 31, 1912, or on the date of exit from the service. The date of entry will be the date of permanent appointment to the service. Expedition in returning cards will materially assist in forwarding the scheme."

THE NEW STAMP.

The conclusion arrived at by the Postmaster-General, Mr. Agar Wynne, that the present "kangaroo" postage stamp is ridiculous will be endorsed by the public generally, who have heard with a sense of relief that as soon as the present stock is exhausted it will be replaced by a new issue with aesthetic pretensions of a higher order. Nevertheless the information at present to hand concerning the design selected by Mr. Wynne as a substitute is on this point not altogether convincing on reassuring. We are told that the new stamp will have "the bust of the King in the centre, with a figure of a kangaroo on one side and a figure of an emu on the other. Above the head of the King is the word 'Australia', surmounted by a Crown, with the coat of arms for the Australian States above." Of course, it is impossible to judge adequately of the general effect on the eye of any design from a mere verbal description, but it would appear that in the attempt to get away from the grotesque simplicity of the kangaroo device we are in danger of having forced upon us a design which may be quite as devoid of all reasonable meaning, and which at the same time crowds a lot of irrelevant detail into an inadequate space. One of the chief things to aim at

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

(Continued on page 8.)

PROBLEM OF THE POWERS.

SHALL TURKEY RETAIN ADRIANOPLE?

MOSLEMS' APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

HOSTILITIES TO CONTINUE.

Although the Peace Conference opens at Bukharest to-morrow to discuss the terms of settlement between the Balkan States, hostilities are apparently to continue.

Greece has refused to enter upon a three days' truce.

Interest in the Balkan problem chiefly centres round the question of whether Turkey will be allowed to keep Adrianople, and Mahomedans are looking to Great Britain to support the Porte.

A semi-official German statement warns Turkey that she cannot retain the territories she has seized in the scramble against the opposition of all the Powers.

GREECE HOLDS OUT.

PROPOSAL FOR A TRUCE REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, July 28.

King Constantine has again refused to entertain the proposal for a three days' truce. Therefore, hostilities will continue while the conference is sitting at Bukharest.

SALONIKA, July 27.

The Greeks forced Kesna defile and attacked the Bulgarians commanding the mouth of the pass, who retreated to Djumaia, leaving three guns.

ATHENS, July 28.

The fighting at the mouth of the Kresna defile was most desperate and lasted two days. The Bulgarians were strongly entrenched among the precipitous mountains and offered a determined resistance from their successive positions.

MASSACRES BY TURKS.

GERMAN WARNING TO THE PORTE.

BUKHAREST, July 27.

The conference will open here on Wednesday.

BERLIN, July 27.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* warns Turkey that she cannot hold the territories she is at present occupying against the opposition of all the Great Powers. Moreover, any further inroad into Bulgarian territory will not improve Turkey's chances of realising her desire for a more favourable delimitation of frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

Appalling reports are being received of massacres by the Turkish irregulars and Kurds following in the wake of the regular army in the newly occupied districts of Thrace, where the conditions are described as "hell on earth." The regulars are slaughtering the inhabitants and destroying villages.

The Porte has given stringent orders to the troops to refrain from reprisals, but the men are inflamed by countless tales of Bulgarian savagery.

Two Moslems have been sentenced to death for murders at Malgara and Rodosto, and eight others have been given terms of imprisonment ranging from three to seven years.

TURKISH OPINION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

The Heir-Apparent, with the Sultan's son, is proceeding to Adrianople, where he will be received with great ceremony and will attend the military review.

More officials have gone to reorganise the administration. The Ottoman Press is unanimous in the opinion that it is impossible to evacuate Adrianople since that would mean serious internal dangers.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE?

LONDON, July 28.

Sir Roper Lethbridge writes to the *Times* to-day upholding Turkey's claim to Adrianople. He says that over sixty millions of his Mahomedan fellow-subject-are eagerly hoping for a sign that England at least is not altogether unmindful of her ancient ally.

MOSLEMS AND THE WAR.

APPEALS TO BRITAN ON BEHALF OF TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 28.

A Press representative has ascertained the state of feeling among Mahomedans in Madras in regard to the developments in the Near East and Britain's attitude Much ill-feeling it is said is being created among Mahomedans owing to the Powers applying unjust pressure on Turkey. Why should Turkey, it is asked, be compelled to so respect the Peace Treaty of London. No protest was raised by the Powers when unjust invasions were made on Turkey contrary to the Treaty of Berlin. Madras Moslems hope that Great Britain will not take any part in the present unjust pressure brought to bear on Turkey.

AJMER, July 28.

A large number of Mahomedans assembled yesterday in Edigah mosque to offer thanksgiving for the recapture of Adrianople by the Turks. Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered, and it was unanimously resolved to ask the British Government to observe strict neutrality as it has hitherto done and not to take part in any pressure that may be brought to bear upon Turkey by any other of the Powers. It was pointed out that in case the British Government takes any steps adverse to the interest to Khalifatul Momanin it would create very undesirable results on the Indian Musalmans.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

SIGNAL SUCCESS OF HYDROPLANE.

"ENEMY" CAPTURED IN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 28.

The "Red" invaders succeeded in landing another 1,200 men at Sunderland from two transports, escorted by a battleship and three destroyers, and defeating and capturing 400 Territorials. After their disembarkation, however, a "Blue" submarine suddenly emerged close to the battleship, which it claims to have disabled. Immediately afterwards the "Blue" squadron surrounded the port, presumably capturing the whole of the invaders and ships.

A hydroplane made its first score on Saturday. It sighted a submarine, though submerged, which was approaching the "Blue" squadron off Cromarty. The hydroplane gave information, and enabled the torpedo boats to attack and destroy it.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

IMPERATIVE DEMANDS.

LONDON, July 28.

The United States Government has made unusually severe representations to Mexico concerning the capture and wounding by the Federal troops of an American immigration inspector named Dixon, and has demanded the prompt arrest and court-martialling of Dixon's two assailants. The United States Government has also demanded the immediate release of the two engineers, Bissell and Macdonalo, who have been imprisoned at Chihuahua. Macdonald is said to be an Englishman.

Mr. Wilson, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, who is now in Washington, is reported to be in favour of the immediate recognition of President Huerta or of intervention by the United States. He declares that the so-called rebels are really bandits.

REBELS DISARMED.

ALLIED NAVAL FORCE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, July 28.

The municipal police and a strong force of Shanghai volunteers went yesterday to the rebel headquarters at Chapei, just northward of the settlement boundary, and disarmed 300 soldiers and 12 officers, and took six three-inch guns. There was no opposition, though at one time there was an ugly prospect of a conflict. British, French, Italian, and American bluejackets are patrolling the settlements and Chapei boundaries.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

ARRESTED WITH 25 OF HER BODYGUARD.

LONDON, July 27.

At a militant demonstration in Trafalgar-Square, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on attempting to speak, was immediately re-arrested. She was surrounded by a strong escort of mounted police, who had difficulty in frustrating attempts at rescue.

LATER.

Twenty-five arrests were made in Trafalgar-Square, mainly from among Miss Pankhurst's male bodyguard.

MORE HUNGER-STRIKING.

LONDON, July 28.

The sentences of a fortnight's imprisonment on Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Sharpe have been reduced to four days. The two latter are hunger-striking.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

SYDNEY, July 28.

Twenty-eight fresh cases of small-pox occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S NEW ISSUE.

LONDON, July 28.

£657,200 British India Steam Navigation Company's debentures will be issued at par to-day, with interest at 4½ per cent.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 27.

The P. & O. "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 7-0 p. m., with the outward mails of July 18. The "Malwa" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE BOREGAON DISASTER.

REWARDS FOR GOOD SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, July 28.

Mr. Standen, Commissioner of Berar, presided at a public meeting held within the Municipal Hall to distribute the prizes and certificates to those officials and non-officials who had rendered good service and helped to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded after the railway collision that took place near Boregaon on April 30. Among the recipients was a young Brahmin girl, named Janabai.

MAJOR Pilcher on his arrival in Rangoon to-day from Calcutta assumes charge from General Raith.

S. AFRICAN CRISIS.

A GENERAL STIKER THREATENED.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR ALL EMERGENCIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

JOHANNESBURG, July 28.

The Trades' Federation has decided that the terms offered are inadequate. Unless all the demands are conceded it will call a general strike throughout South Africa. A strike committee has been appointed.

The Government is preparing for all emergencies.

CALCUTTA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

COMPLAINT TO BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The European Defence Association have sent a letter to the Bengal Government condemning the condition of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum. The buildings are old and in some cases converted into stables and godowns. The cells are devoid of any comfort with hardly any sanitary convenience, and there is no padded room. The food, however, is of a good quality. The quarters for the warders are disgraceful, and the whole staff is underpaid. The position of the paying patients is most improper, amounting in some cases to a gross scandal. The whole building requires demolition and rebuilding on modern lines with sufficiently extensive grounds. The superintendent and officials deserve the greatest praise for scrupulous cleanliness and for making the best use of inadequate premises.

The Defence Asssociation has requested its branches throughout India to take up the question of the treatment of Europeans in the respective provinces

PATIALA STATE.

REPORTED CABINET CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 28.

What appears to be a Cabinet crisis is reported from Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja having intimated to his present Ministers that he desires a change in the administration. Nawab Zulfikarali Khan, Prime Minister, and Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Home Minister, have tendered their resignations.

AMBULANCE WORK IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA July 28.

A preliminary meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., was held this evening in the Council Hall to consider that steps should be taken to promote ambulance working in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association in the Bombay Presidency outside the town of Bombay. It was decided to call a meeting of prominent citizens on August 21 in the Council Hall. The following members forming a provincial committee were elected at the meeting: The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, the Hon. Surgeon-General H. Stevenson Major D. D. Khambatta, Sirdur Rustamjee Vakil, Dr. Rutter Williamson and Dr. K. D. Khambatta.

MOSQUE DEMOLITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 28.

The Moslems of Porto Novo held a meeting on July 25 under the presidency of Mohin Md. Abdulla Sahib in Jumma Mosque at which the following resolutions were passed.—"Moslems of this place request the Government of India to be kind enough to part with a portion of the revenues of this place towards destitute Hajis, taking into consideration that this place had been endowed by Nawab Wallajah of the Carnatic for the aid and support of Hajis; that Moslems of this place feel grateful at the gracious act of the Governmentof India in rejecting the proposal of the Government of Bombay regarding return ticket system and monopoly, but the regret very much the act of the authorities in demolishing Moslems' prayer houses in Cawnpore and Delhi, which is the first instance of its kind in the history of British rule, and request humbly that the Government of India will lose no time in soothing their feelings by passing orders for the re-erection of the demolished portion.".

MR. CHANNING ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 28.

It is understood that Mr. Channing Arnold's appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against the unanimous finding of the Rangoon Chief Court and a jury, and the sentence by Chief Judge on the appellant of one year's simple imprisonment on a charge of defaming Mr. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner of Mergu, will not be heard before the end of November.

MYSTERIOUS THEFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The police are much mystified by the theft of goods, chiefly watches, to the value of several hundred rupees from the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. The padlocks of the outer doors were untouched, and the roadway is brightly lighted and well patrolled. Investigations are proceeding.

KING GEORGE AND AUSTRALIA.

POSSIBILITY OF VISIT IN 1914.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, July 28.

There is a circumstantial rumour that the King will visit Australia in November, 1914, to lay the foundation stone of the Parliament House at Canberra.

THE EDUCATION POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

PROTEST AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Town Hall meeting this afternoon, to protest against the recent education policy of the Government of India, was largely attended.

Raja Peearymohun Mukerjee, presiding, said he had come in spite of failing health owing to the importance of the question. The withdrawal of the powers of school recognition from the University and the substitution of a final examination for matriculation would complete the work done by Lord Curzon's Act. The University had deserved richly of the Government and the country for the work it had done. Bengal is under the aided system of Lord Hardinge in 1844, numerous schools had been started privately. In 1883 the Education Commission had recommended the encouragement of private effort and the withdrawal of the State from direct provision and management.

Six resolutions were then proposed protesting against the exclusion of the three lecturers, urging that the extension of primary education, which was more important at present than the raising of its standard, and that free compulsory education should be introduced in selected areas in Bengal, condemning the substitution of a school final examination for the matriculation, and the recognition of secondary school by the local Government.

CAUSING HURT WITH A GUN.

EUROPEON CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. July 28.

At the Egmore Police Court, Mr F.D. Bird delivered judgment to-day in the which Mr. Mann, chargeman in the Perambur workshops, was prosecuted for causing hurt by firing with a gun. In his judgment, His Worship held that the complainants had caused a lot of annoyance, but there was still no need for the accused to have fired at them. The complainants were at some distance, and they could not in any way have endangered the accused's life. In these circumstances, His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 100, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. As for awarding compensation to the complainants, His Worship declined to do so as, in his opinion, they had behaved in such way as to provoke the accused into resorting to the use of fire-arms.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 28.

Mr H. de Castleberg, who was arrested at the Hotel d'Angelis a few days back on a charge of cheating Jaghirdar of Arni, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning by Inspector Kazim Ali of the Criminal Intelligence Department who applied for a further fortnight's remand of the accused. Mr. Kazim Ali stated the case was not ready yet for trial, and it would take some time more to complete the necessary investigation and collect all the prosecution evidence. The accused having no objection, His Worship granted a fortnight's adjournment. In the meanwhile the accused was again remanded to the penitentiary.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 28.

Exceptionally heavy floods have breached the line between Hopin and Taungni stations on the Mu Valley section. Through communication is not likely to be restored for the next four days, though every endeavour is being made to repair the breaches as early as possible and as far as the rains will permit. In the meanwhile passengers, mails, luggage, and parcels, will be transhipped.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Mr. W. R. C. Jewell, Deputy Traffic Manager of the Calcutta Port Commissioner's jetties, expired in the General Hospital at Colombo on Sunday afternoon. He arrived there on Friday by the s.s. "Dupleix" when his condition was so grave that he was immediately taken to hospital. The cause of death was heart failure.

[The late Mr. Jewell was a highly popular official, and had been connected with the Port Commissioners' Department at Calcutta for a considerable number of years. He was a prominent Freemason, and also took a great interest in religious matters.]

The death is announced of Mr. A. E. W. Steward, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Hyderabad, Sind.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

POONA SEASON.

DANCING AND SPORT.

A GAY WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 27.

The past week has been a very gay one, and there seems so much to write about that it is difficult to know where to begin. Every day during the last week we have had rain and plenty of it at that. I do not suppose the rain guage registers much, but it has been of the persistent and annoying variety, the kind of rain that seems to wait for you to come outside your bungalow, then starts and thoroughly wets you, and continues, till you are under shelter again when the sky clears, apparently to persuade you to come out and get caught again.

On Monday, the handicap tennis tournament began, and great was the interest displayed when the handicaps came out. There were a good many people looking on while three ties were played off in the three courts facing the Gymkhana verandah, but the constant rain we have every evening is doing much to mar the tennis ar both on Wednesday and Tuesday evening it was almost impossible to play. The games have had to be very spasmodic, and there is nothing, I should imagine, that puts tournament players more off their game, than having to play in between the showers.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

On Tuesday, those who had been out hunting in the morning, had to bustle in order to get home and change to be in time to be at St, Mary's Church for the wedding of Miss Phyllis Palin and Captain Stuart Boyd. The Church was filled with the friends of the bride and bridegroom, and the decorations were most beautifully carried out in white bridal creeper lilies and variegated grasses. The centre aisle was entirely carpeted with red cloth, and punctually to the minute the bride arrived accompanied by her father Colonel Palin, C.I.E., Supply and Transport Corps, in a carriage drawn by six Gunner horses from Kirkee and ridden by three Gunner officers, Lieutenants Peebles, Rendall and Love with Captain Sarson as outrider. The choir and the Chaplain preceded them down the aisle to the strains of the well-known hymn "Thine forever, God of Love." The bride looked sweetly pretty in a soft white satin gown draped with old Limerick lace given her by her mother. Her veil was also of Limerick lace worn over a coronet of orange blossoms. She had a court train falling from the shoulder. Following her were six little bridesmaids, all children, dressed in various coloured satin frocks with hats of silver tissue. They carried little whits prayer-books and wore pearl brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. Capt. Boyd was supported by Capt. Loving, R. E., as his best man. His Excellency and Lady Willingdon with Miss Beaumont-Nisbitt and the staff were seated in the front pew on one side, and the bride's mother and aunt were seated in the front pew on the other side. After an impressive service the register was signed at the altar by the bride and bridegroom, the best man and Colonel Palin, then to the strains of the Wedding March the bridal procession proceeded down the church under an arch of covered swords to their carriage and were driven off at a hand gallop to the Gymkhana, where Colonel and Mrs. Palin held a large reception of over two hundred guests. After all the guests had been received, His Excellency made a very kind and humorous speech proposing the health of the happy couple, this being drunk with much cheering. Everyone then adjourned to the tennis courts for the photograph and at 1-15 the bride and bridegroom left amid much confetti and cheering en route to Bombay where the honeymoon was to be spent.

THE DRESSES.

There was little to choose between the frocks. They were all so very smart. Mrs. Swinhoe, the bride's aunt, wore a very pretty grey gown with hat and shoes to match. Mrs. Windale was in a smart dark violet silk and ninon dress with hat to match. With this she wore a belt of old rose velvet and old rose flowers in her hat. The Rani of Akalkote was in beautiful soft pale pink dew drop ninon skirt and saree with a real lace blouse and bordering of very handsome gold and pearl trimming on the saree. She came with Miss Moxon who looked well in blue. Mrs. Fawcett wore a pretty gown of pale grey ninon with a large black hat. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon wore a shot violet glace silk gown cut in and at the neck showing a vest and collar of white net, her hat was the long fashionable boat shape trimmed with two large yellow ostrich plumes. Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt wore a tussore emboidered frock with large black hat trimmed with white flowers. Mrs. Venu Ellis wore a smart black satin gown with an overdress of white ninon and lace and a large black satin hat with white feathers. Mrs. Allen was gowned in saxe blue satin trimmed with white lace applique. With this she wore a small round toque of saxe blue satin to match turned up with black velvet.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

On Wednesday afternoon His Excellency accompanied by Lady Willingdon received a deputation from the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. An address was presented in which the blessings of the British rule were alluded to and also the loyalty of the members of the League and His Excellency's help was requested with regard to the recent appointment of a Provincial Committee to consider the state of Moslem education. In reply the Governor thanked the members of the League for their cordial greetings both on behalf of himself and Lady Willingdon who he said would strenuously direct her energies to the improvement of the social and educational status of the women of all religious denominations in the Presidency. He went on to express his confidence that the deliberations of the committee would result in a real and lasting educational benefit to the people of the Moslem community Speaking of the recent events in Eastern Europe he alluded to the desire of all to see a strong and well-governed Turkey. The members of the deputation were subsequently presented to His Excellency and Lady Willingdon, and a photograph was taken.

On Thursday Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Lucas visited the new Lunatic Asylum at

(Continued on page 9.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S FIRST COUNCIL.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

LARGE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 28.

Lord Willingdon presided over his first meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, when a large number of members was present, the majority of whom expressed to His Excellency a cordial welcome.

The Governor opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he urged the members to endeavour to carry out their duties in a manner according with a lofty ideal of public spirit. He made a by no means unimportant request that they would studiously observe the rules of procedure. The necessity for such a warning soon became evident. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, having congratulated the new President on behalf of the Presidency proper, a gentleman from Karachi followed suit on behalf of Sind. However, he soon wandered from his subject and, when he had been digressing on a long account of his province's urgent needs, he had to be sharply called to order by the very President whom he was supposed to be felicitating.

After this, there was a long and rather dull debate on the Budget. The more interesting portion of it was Sir Richard Lamb's account of the bright prospects for the coming harvest throughout the Presidency, and his statement that experts believe the budget realisation will exceed the estimates by seven lakhs.

The following is a brief summary of the Budget for 1913-14:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	1,68,05,000
Revenue	7,35,59,000
Expenditure	7,87,14,000
Closing balance	1,16,50,000

GOVERNOR'S OPENING ADDRESS

His Excellency the Governor said that as this was the first occasion on which he presided over a Council, he would like to extend a warm welcome to the hon. members, many of whom had come, he believed, from long distances. He believed the hon. members would be fully aware that he recognised the serious responsibility which attached to his task and the important duties devolving upon him. He trusted that such parliamentary experience as he had had might assist him considerably to give the right judgment in cases, whether many or few, which came before him for final decision. Of this he was certain, that without the cordial co-operation of every member of the Council, he could do very little, and he confidently asked that he might have the cordial help and assistance of every hon. member present to carry on the work of the Council according to parliamentary practice and according to the rules of order and procedure. One matter which give him satisfaction was that they had no party politics. That, he thought, would tend to expedite the answers and to allow hon. members to give a fairer and less biased judgment on matters which came before them. It was their business freely to debate and discuss the bills which were brought forward for the improvement of the conditions of the community in various parts of the Presidency. It was the duty of the members of the Council to criticise most carefully all those measures which come forward, and he trusted that their criticism would always be a practical criticism, such as was aimed not to extend the discussions unduly and gratuitously, and which had for its motive a sincere desire to improve the legislation which the Council had before it. If they acted on those lines, as he was sure they would, he felt confident that their labours during the next few years would produce good and useful legislation for the benefit of the population of this great Presidency.

WELCOME TO BY THE COUNCIL.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was desired, on behalf of the Council, to tender His Excellency a cordial welcome on the present occasion when he first took his position as President of the Council. He said it was only a short time since His Excellency arrival in this country, but already everyone was saying that the people of the Presidency were fortunate in securing as the head of the administration, a statesman of such broad and liberal principles. They might be permitted to pray that Lord Willingdon might have the health and strength to carry on his arduous and responsible duties, and to associatie with that prayer Lady Willingdon who had already shown the interest she takes in all the public institutions of the Presidency, leaving behind her, as the people already said, brightness and sunshine wherever she went.

The Hon. Mr. Jahangir Kothari expressed a similar welcome on behalf of the members from Sind, but eventually the Governor had to call him to order as he proceeded to describe at great length the needs of the Sind districts.

THE BUGDET.

The Hon. Sir. Richard Lamb then rose to make a brief statement an the Budget, which had been approved by the Government of India without any alteration. He first, as vice-president, respectfully welcomed His Excellency to the presidential chair. He said His Excellency's arrival took place at the beginning of the financial year for which the Budget was now before the Council, and his arrival had been associated with one of the best monsoons which had been known in the Presidency for the last twenty-five years. Every sign of the present year was one of prosperity and reports of excellent prospects came from all parts of the Presidency. Gujarat, it was true, was complaining of not a little too much rain, while in one or two talukas of the Deccan there was not quite enough. While the opening of the monsoon was unsatisfactory in Sind the subsequent rains had completely remedied the situation and reports of either good or excellent prospects came from the whole Presidency.

Passing to the Budget itself he said the Government of India had impressed upon him that the ratio of the increase of expenditure should not exceed the ratio of the increase of revenue. He would give a few figures to show how they had complied with that injunction. For the present year the Budget estimate gave a total income from the ordinary provincial revenue of Rs. 7,16,19,000, while the recurring provincial expenditure was Rs. 6,74,92,000. In 1911-12, while the revenue rose by 7·58 per cent the expenditure rose by 8.72 per cent, so that the growth of the provincial expenditure was slightly higher than the growth of the revenue. In 1912-13, the growth of the revenue was 5.23 per cent. and that of the expenditure 5,90 per cent. In both cases, the excess was a mere decimal fraction. However, the amount of the actual expenditure better represented what they had done. It was predicted that this year the revenue would be seven lakhs better than the total entered in the budget.

INLAND COMMUNICATIONS.

He would draw the attention of the Council to the provision for roads and bridges. On account of other claims the Government had found itself in a position that it had to starve somewhat the inland communications of the country. It seemed very necessary now that these should be improved, and, having received a special grant from the Government of India, the Government had been able to make generous provision. The Government had adopted the policy of abolishing the tolls on the provincial roads. Progress had been slow, and he would be glad if it could be hastened, but if their finances prospered as much as they anticipated, it might be possible to make a very considerable reduction in the tolls.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Regarding the Finance Committee it had been represented that the Finance Committee might have a greater opportunity of examining the Budget so that they might be able to give the Government more informative opinion. The Government had decided to amend the rules so that the Finance Committee will be elected before the month of October so that it could have before it the Budget proposals before the first draft is sent to the Government of India.

The discussion on the Budget then followed.

THE DEBATE.

The Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad suggested that the budget debate should be transferred to the March meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Soddole advocated the spread of technical and industrial schools and the improvement of village sanitation, the condition of which was desperate. He said the local authorities had not done as well as they might have done.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said that the allotment for police reform was insufficient and urged that this reform should be undertaken very soon. He warmly commended the additional support to education.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulamhussein Hidayat Allah complained of an ungenerous remission to the Sind landholders.

Before the luncheon interval several other members spoke, the majority congratulating Lord Willingdon on his assumption of the presidency.

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Pooda congratulated the Government on the establishment of hostels for students, and spoke hopefully of the proposals for the establishment a of the university in Karnotak. He urged the Government, if they were convinced of the need for the institution, to establish it at once and not to wait for promises of funds to be realised.

The Hon. Mr. Camat commended the Government policy on primary schools, and asked for an extension of the teaching of agricultural methods.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh pointed out faults in the irrigation of Gujarat, and disadvantageously compared education in Gujarat with that of K[illegible]iawar.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

After a few remarks by the Hon. Sir Chenabhai Modhaolal and the Hon. Mr. Hussein Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, expressed satisfaction at the establishment by the Government of a College of Commerce. He supposed the syllabus of studies would be announced when the principal arrived, but the education of auditors on the requirements of the new Companies Act would constitute an important branch of the curriculum. For this and other branches able lecturers would be required. He understood that the scheme included a principal and two lecturers, besides the ordinary establishment of a college, and the sum allotted in the Budget was Rs. 18,500. This did not seem sufficient if they were to get the right type of men which they earnestly desired.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp said that the arrangements for the College of Commerce were published in May last. They included provision for a principal and a senior professor, to be recruited in England, and two lecturers, to be recruited in India. The annual cost of the distribution was estimated at Rs. 37,000, and the sum in the Budget was a provision for six months only. Provided the principal arrived in time it was hoped to start work in October so that he considered the provision in the Budget to be adequate. They had cabled to the India Office asking who the principal might be expected.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Regarding the opening of primary schools, during the past four years they had opened 1,900; during the current year they expected to open 500. This

he thought, was a record of which they need not be ashamed, and there were as many schools as they could hope to supply at present with fairly well qualified teachers, not trained teachers. The first difficulty about the introduction of more trained teachers was the expense. When men and women who had been trained had served about fifteen or twenty years, the local authorities were unable to provide increments of their salaries. In no case have the local authorities paid these increments: everywhere they had come from provincial funds. The present number of trained teachers in the Presidency was eight thousand out of twenty-four thousand. The average output of trained teachers was about 430 per cent. and under the arrangements they had made, this would be increased to 630. Under those circumstances and considering the difficulty he had indicated, he thought the present proportion of trained teachers was sufficient.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla once more raised the question of the charges, in respect to the Prince of Wales museum in Bombay, which were being made by the Government on the Trustees for the establishment, tools and plant. He contended that the Government ought not to make any profit on such charges, and that they should not take back, in this manner, the grants which they had made to the museum.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr said that, on behalf of the Improvement Trust, he would like to thank the Government for their special grant of four lakhs which they had made for experimental measures in the slum improvement. With this sum, they would be able to make experiments in dealing with the congested areas which if successful would be taken up in other towns, such as Ahmedabad and Poona. Mr. Orr also referred to the compensation which was being paid by the Government for certain land it had reclaimed at Parel and said that the Trust did not agree with the Government contention that no compensation was due to them for the building upon it.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi having, in the course of a lengthy speech pleaded for increased pay, for Patiwalas, the Council adjourned until to-morrow.

QUESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, the Government stated that, during the present year, it is proposed to open four hundred and fifty primary schools in the Presidency proper, and fifty in Sind.

RECLAMATION OF BACK BAY.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked how far had the project of the reclamation of Back Bay advanced.

The reply was the Government of India had been addressed with a view to getting their preliminary sanction for the scheme.

MEMORIAL PAVILION AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Sir Pherozeshah also asked what was being done with the scheme for erecting a marble memorial pavilion at Apollo Bunder.

The Government stated that the consulting architect was preparing plans and estimates which would be submitted to the Government of India before finally sanctioned.

TOLLS ON BANDRA-GHODANDAR ROAD.

The Hon. Mr. Orr asked whether the Government were aware that the Thana District Local Board buy two tolls on the Bandra-Ghodbandar road, miles apart, and whether, in view of the order that toll-bars be from fifteen to twenty miles apart, it would order the abolition of one or both.

The Government promised to inquire.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS LINE.

The Hon. Mr. Patel asked whether arrangements with the Kathiawar chiefs for the abolition of the Viramgam Customs Line had progressed, and was informed that they were still being considered.

MEDICAL PROFESSORSHIPS.

Mr. Patel asked:

(a) Will the Governmentbe pleased to say why the resident medical officer of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, is necessarily a professor of materia medica in the Grant Medical College, Bombay?

(b) How many times,from 1901 till now, have changes in professors of materia medica taken place consequent to the changes of the resident medical officers of St. George's Hospital?

(c) Considering the frequent changes at short intervals of the professors of materia medica on account of the exigencies of the Indian Medical Service, whether they will consider the desirability of appointing a highly qualified member of an independent medical profession as a permanent professor of materia medica of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The Government replied: Consequent on the creation of a full-time professorship of pathology at the Grant Medical College, a post which has been reserved for an officer of the Indian Medical Service, it has been decided to relieve the Resident Surgeon at St. George's Hospital of the professorship of materia medica and pharmacy, and to assign it to a second physician of the J. J. Hospital, who will be relieved of the professorship of pathology which he now holds. The Government are not prepared to consider the appointment of a member of an independent medical profession as a professor of materia medica.

SEQUEL TO A CASTE DINNER.

The Hon. Mr. Patel asked:

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the writing under the heading "Priest at a Hindu caste dinner," in the issue of the *Broach Mitre*, dated 25th May?

(b) Whether the serious allegations contained therein against the Rev. Mr. Johnson of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Broach, are true.

The reply stated:

The Government have received a report on the subject and it appears that the serious allegations made are exaggerated and untrue. The Rev. Mr. Johnson was entirely unaware that a caste dinner was in progress when he entered the public street where it was taking place. As soon as the fact was explained to him he consented to go back and proceeded by another road. It is not the case that the Rev. Mr. Johnson assaulted anyone or persisted in going forward when the position was explained to him. The Government understand that he kept his temper throughout somewhat trying circumstances. It appears to the Government that the misunderstanding arise from different regulations regarding the use of public streets for caste dinners but as the Municipality are considering the matter the Government have not thought it necessary to take action.

INFREQUENCY OF COUNCIL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Moulvie Refiuddin Ahmed asked: Is the Government aware that the present session of the Legislative Council takes place after an interval of four and a half months and that the delay is prejudicial to the public interests? Does not the Government feel the desirability of holding a meeting of the Council at least once in a quarter?

The reply was: The Government are aware of the fact that four and a half months have elapsed since the last session of the Legislative Council, but do not consider that the delay has been prejudicial to the public interests. They are not in favour of holding a Council meeting invariably in each quarter of the year if there is no adequate legislative business for disposal by the Council.

NEW SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked in a series of questions, what had been done towards the building of the new Small Cause Court at Bombay.

In reply it was stated that the plans and estimates were sanctioned in August of last year, but the work could not be commenced owing to the question having meanwhile arisen whether the present site of the building was capable of affording room for a possible future extension. This question could not be finally decided till about the end of the last financial year, and meanwhile a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made in the Budget of 1912-13 was reappropriated for other purposes. A provision of Rs. 80,000 has been made in the current year's Budget, and orders have been issued to start the work. The Government are aware of the unsuitability of the present temporary building and the inconvenience caused to the judges, pleaders and public. They have, therefore, spared no efforts to have the new building commenced as early as practicable.

DRAINING OF THE INDUS.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas put a question regarding Sir John Benton's warning of possible ruin to Sind from the diminition of the water of the Indus, threatened by the large Punjab irrigation projects.

The Government replied: The official report of the speech of Sir John Benton, the late Inspector-General of Irrigation, in India, has not been received. The fact that there is an increasing draw-off from the rivers in the Punjab is known. The possible influence of this draw-off upon the discharge of the Indus river in Sind is being very carefully considered, and the Government of Bombay will take such steps as appear necessary to safeguard the interest of Sind.

REVISED BUDGET FOR 1913-14.

FINALLY ACCEPTED.

Sir Richard Lamb presented the revised Budget which showed the current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the revised Financial Statement for 1913-14, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 11th March 1913, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures, which are in thousands of rupees, stand as shown in the following table:—

	1912-13. Budget.	1912-13. Revised.	1913-14. Budget.
Opening balance ...	81,76	1,03, 2	1,68,05
Revenue ...	6,99,65	7,03,34	7,38,25
Expenditure ...	7,27,76	7,24,50	7,87,14
Closing balance	61,66	1,68,05	1,16,50

In view of the latest actuals available for 1912-13 the revised estimate for that year of miscellaneous land revenue has been raised from 1,85 to 2,70. The details of the land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14 have undergone certain changes in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are given below:—

		1912-13. Revised.	1913-14. Budget.
Outstanding balance ...		97,00	95,63
Demand ...		4,13,75	4,26,36
Total ...		5, 0,75	5,-0,99
Collections ...		3,97,30	4,43, 5
Remissions ...		17,82	11,18
Total ...		4,15 12	4,54,73
Balance	Suspensions ..	54,91	31,03
	Arrears ...	40,73	35,23
Total ...		95,63	66,26

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The non-recurring assignment of 38,75 made by the Government of India in the revised estimates of 1912-13 for educational expenditure is distributed by them as follows:—(i) Construction of hostels 7,75; (ii) Bombay University 2,00; (This is intended for capital objects connected with the development of University work.) (iii) Arts colleges, secondary schools, and training institutions 4,00; (iv) Elementary schools 12,50; (This is intended for the erection and equipment of vernacular mainly elementary schools and vernacular institutions. (v) Educational hygiene gymnasia, playgrounds, swimming-baths, gardens, reading-rooms, common rooms, etc. 4,00 (This grant is intended to make a start in placing education upon a broader basis.) (vi) Manual instruction 1,00; (This is intended to encourage the introduction of manual training into schools (vii) Girls' schools, technical and special schools; 3,00 (Out of this amount 1,00 is set apart as an endowment for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay,) (viii) European education; 4,50 (This is intended for the improvement of buildings and equipment in schools for the education of the domiciled community,) Total 38,75.

The recurring assignment of 5,93 made by the Government of India in the current year for educational expenditure is distributed by them as follows:—

Primary education ...	... 2,76
Girls' education ...	... 75
Colleges and training institutions ...	... 50
Secondary education	... 95
Technical and special education ...	... 37
Manual training ..	... 15
European education	... 45
Total ..	5,93.

PROVISION FOR AGRICULTURE.

The balance of 25 provided in the current year's budget out of the assignment of 1,00 sanctioned by the Government of India in the revised estimates of 1911-12 for non-recurring expenditure on agricultural and allied objects is now distributed as follows:—

Agricultural and Civil Veterinary Departments.

(i) Play-ground for the Bombay Veterinary College	4
(ii) Purchase of a Bajac plough, complete, with cattle to work it ..	4
(iii) Construction of buildings for a vernacular agricultural school in Gujarat	10
(iv) Repair of bridges and roads to facilitate the use of road trains in the Kanara District	7
Total ..	25

The further assignment of 10 sanctioned by the Government of India in the current year has not been distributed as yet. In making the grant the Government of India had in view more especially the desirability of introducing machinery for cotton-seed farms and the carrying out of cane selection experiments at Manjri.

The non-recurring grant of 1,00 made by the Government of India for medical relief has been distributed as shown below:—

(i) Construction of an out-patient dispensary at the J. J. Hospital.	50
(ii) Acquisition of land required for the extension of the Civil Hospital and Medical School at Ahmedabad	50
Total ..	1,00

SANITATION.

Against the aggregate provision of 21,50 made in the budget under the head "24, Medical" for expenditure in connection with sanitation and grants in aid of sanitary projects, the following allotments are sanctioned:—(i) Special grant to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for experimental measures in connection with slum improvement 4,00; (ii) Ahmednagar water supply scheme 3,20; (iii) Poona drainage and water-supply scheme 1,75; (iv) Barsi water-supply scheme 1,50; (v) Allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable them to make grants for sanitary projects 1,00 "(vi) Improvement of water-supply at Sholapur 90; (vii) Boharward improvement scheme, Broach 50; (viii) Original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area 40; (ix) Opening out of congested areas in Belgaum town 35; (x) Widening of streets, opening out of congested areas and provision of sites for town extension at Hubli 34·5; (xi) Dharwar town improvement scheme 26·3; (xii) Construction of a pucca drain at Gadag-Bettigeri 20; (xiii) Opening out of congested areas at Bhusaval 15; (xiv) Laying out of building sites in survey Nos. 663 and 665 at Sholapur 15; (xv) Additional grant to the Central Division for village water-supply 12; (xvi) Filling in of the Foulton tank at Shikarpur 3·5; (xvii) Further grant for filling in hollows between the Police Lines and the Civil Court at Mirpur Khas 5. Total 14,86,8.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure budget in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows:—(i) Original Works—Civil Buildings 27,14; Communications 10,33 Miscellaneous public improvements 1,71 Discretionary grants for minor works to certain Heads of Departments 6,00; Reserve 2,58; total 47,77; (ii) Repairs—Civil Buildings 7,78 Communications 11 97; Miscellaneous public improvements 55; total 20,30; (iii) Establishment 14,28; (iv) Tools and plant 1,55; total 83,90.

The provision of 47,77 for "Original Works" is made up of 20,13 for works in progress, 19,06 for new major works, 6,00 for minor works, and 2,58 for reserve.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The grants of 10 and more in each case for major works in progress will be spent chiefly on—

(i) Central block of buildings to accommodate Government offices at Poona (1,70), civil buildings at Nawabshah (1,00), Mamlatdar's kacheri at Mangaon (20), and Honavar (20), Collector's bungalow (23) and Assistant Collector's bungalow (23) at Surat, Gujarat revenue survey record office at Ahmedabad (20), revenue sub-divisional office at Karwar (11), and a block of servants' quarters at Government House, Ganeshkhind (10) (ii) Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Poona (77), Agricultural College and hostel, Poona (60), buildings for the Secondary Training College, Bombay (46), new high schools at Nasik (40) and Jalgaon (29), Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute (including Professor's bungalow) at Ahmedabad (25), quarters for 70 students at the male Training College, Dharwar (20), hostel for the High School at Bijapur (18), extension of the Training for men Dharwar (14), and quarters for the Superintendent of the hostel in connection with the High School, Shikarpur (12); (iii) District Judge's bungalow at Surat (19); (iv) Certain works at the House of Correction Bombay (50); (v) Quarters for the Harbour and Dock Police at Bombay (69) and for the city and head quarter police at Surat (38), police lines at Tata (34), police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters, Belgaum Cantonment (30), buildings for the head-quarter police, Thana (30), police buildings, Kurla (21), police lines, Kander (20), office and quarters for the head-quarter police and police lines, Satara (16), police station house, Bandra (12), and head-quarters, police lines, Broach (10);

(vi) Additions and alterations to the old Government House, Parel, to render it suitable for the accommodation of the Bacteriological Laboratory (1,50), extension of the Wadia Home for Nurses, Bombay (30), detention wards for Leper Asylums of the Bombay Presidency, nurseries and fences (25), Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda (20), additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad (14), and school for training midwives and nurses at the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad (12);

(vii) Vernacular agricultural schools at Loni Kalbar in the Poona District (17) and at Devi Hosur in the Dharwar District (14);

(viii) Bridges at Koregaon over the river Bhima (1,00), at Mahuli over the river Krishna (1,00), and at Kalyan (50), improvements to the Khandesh Nizam's frontier road (40), improving and metalling the Malharpeth-Pandharpur road (40), roads from Vihigaon to Khodala (33), diversion at Kurla of the Bombay-Agra road (30), completing the low level-crossing on the Poona-Nasik road at Chehadi (25) and the Uran-Jasai road (25), road from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier (25), improvements to the Sholapur-Akalkot road (20), and road from Mandvi to Deogad (15);

(ix) Construction of a tank at Visapur (20).

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

Among the new major works the most important are—

(i) Civil buildings Karachi (1,·0), revenue offices Satara (50), acquisition of bungalow No. 2 Lothian road Poona (40), resumption of property No. 11 at Colaba, Bombay (30), acquisition of a bungalow Queen's Gardens, Poona (30), Mamlatdar's kacheri at Bulsar (31) and Excise clock up Bombay (10);

(ii) Bungalow for the Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay (25);

(iii) New Small Causes Court, Bombay (80), buildings for the Judicial Department at Larkana (50), bungalow for the Judicial Commissioner of Sind at Karachi (26); and Sub-Judge's Court at Alibag (20).

(iv) Barracks for sixty-four prisoners at Ahmedabad Prison (14).

(v) Police buildings in Sind (55), police lines at Karachi (30), and acquisition of site for the Cantonment Police, Poona (20).

(vi) Resumption from the Bombay Improvement Trust of land for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel (3,70), Nurses' quarters at the Civil Hospital, Karachi (45), bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Sholapur (10), and out-patients' dispensary at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay (10).

(vii) Alterations to the Government Central Press, Bombay (80), new press and quarters at Yeravda (75), and buildings at Alibag for the new Public Works Department District of Colaba (40);

(viii) Communications in the Central Division (1,50) bridge over the Tapti, West Khandesh District (70), improvements to the Dhulia-Bhusaval road (50), Kalwa bridge on the Thana creek (50), Sadra-Dabhoda road (30), bridge over the Malprabha river at Kamatgi on Bagalkot-Hungund road (25), causeway over the Malprabha river at Khanapur (24), bridge over Bhadar river at Ranpur (21), unfinished portion of the Shahpur Khutal road (20), bridging nallas on Mahad-Nagotna road (20), bridge over the Malprabha river at Muguthkhan, Hubli, Belgaum District (20) and causeway over the Vardha river at Sangaor (20);

(ix) Improvement of the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay (89), and working the boring plant for the Sanitary Engineer (60).

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

(*Continued from page 6.*)

in stamp designing is simplicity. Practically what is wanted in every postage stamp is that it should show distinctly and beyond possibility of doubt the country of issue, and its money value for postal purposes. Those two points having been established with all the clearness of which the limited surface of the stamp permits, there follow the subsidiary considerations of the amount and kind of allegorical allusion to be introduced. Here the greatest care becomes necessary. No good end can be served by a pictorial allegory which on the face of it does not tell its own story or worse still, has perhaps, like Canning's knife-grinder, no story to tell.

A THIRD PARTY.

The first conference of the Sydney National Progressive League, which hopes to establish a third party in State politics and which boasts the motto "Progress before Party," was held on Saturday. Mr. Beeby, M. L. A., presided. It was resolved that the objective of the League should embrace a modification of the present rigid system of party Government, the abolition of the "machine-selection" of Parliamentary candidates, the restoration to Parliament of its full deliberate functions, and a recognition of the right of substantial minorities to representation in Parliament, with proper safeguards for ultimate majority rule.

The platform agreed upon includes such amendments of the Federal Constitution as are necessary to enable the Federal Government to carry out the spirit and intention of the Federal compact, preferential voting at Parliamentary elections, proportional representation, the establishment and maintenance of the living-area principle in all country served by public railways, a recognition of the right of Crown tenants to freehold up to a living area, the maintenance and improvement of industrial legislation which has been effective in fixing a living wage, the protection of female and juvenile labour, a review of all industrial legislation which has a tendency to restrict enterprise, hamper progress, or lessen energy and initiative, and the co-ordination of Commonwealth and State legislation to prevent the creation or continuance of trusts or monopolies.

THE HATPIN CRUSADE.

Fifty ladies were summoned to appear at the Sydney Central Police Court on Wednesday to answer a charge of having contravened the city by-laws by having passed along city thoroughfares without having the points of their hatpins sufficiently protected. Most of the defendants appeared in person. In only one case was a defence offered. The penalty imposed was the same in each case—a fine of 5s. with 6s. costs. A representative of the City Council informed the court that a considerable improvement had followed the hatpin raid made by the Council's inspectors some time ago, but since then there had been a falling from grace and further prosecutions had become necessary.

A.

DISTRICT'S MINERAL WEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

With a view to tapping the mineral wealth of Dalbhoom, a new company has been formed with Rs. 2,50,000 capital. Dalbhoom is in the Singhboom district and only 150 miles from Calcutta and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway not far from the Tata Iron Works at Kalamati. It is said that the district is rich in gold, copper, and other minerals.

IMPROVEMENT OF TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A large scheme for the improvement of the Kalighat temple has been prepared by a special committee of the Calcutta Corporation including new roads and ghats. The work will be done by the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, and several wealthy Indians have accepted the responsibility for po-

MILITARY MATTERS.

KING & TERRITORIALS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, July 11.

The King reviewed the London Territorial Force in Hyde Park on Saturday. About 16,000 officers and men were on parade, and the imposing scene was witnessed by a vast crowd of spectators. The Queen and Princess Mary were present. The following message was sent yesterday by the King to Sir A. E. Codrington, who was in charge of the review:—I was very glad to see the units of the Territorial Force of the London district so well represensed at yesterday's review. Please convey to all ranks my satisfaction with their steadiness on parade and with the march past. The arrangements were well planned and well carried out, and I appreciate the assistance from the members of the Territorial Force Association and the co-operation of employers in ensuring the success of the review.—George R. I.

The Territorial Force, London District, pursued by misfortune, found Saturday, the day fixed for their great review in Hyde Park by the King, the first damp and gloomy day of our wonderful summer. For hours before the arrival of the royal party, the 25 battalions, which with the various Staff troops make up the six infantry brigades of London's two Territorial divisions, numbering about 16,000 men, were drawn up in Hyde Park in a persistent and depressing rain, but with the arrival of the King and Queen punctually at five o'clock the rain magically ceased, and, although the sky remained grey, the rain held off until the review was over. The royal procession was formed up at Buckingham Palace, and entered the park at Hyde Park Corner. On arrival at the saluting base the Royal Standard was broken at the mast, and Lieut-General Sir Alfred Codrington, commanding the London District, who was in command of the parade, called for the Royal salute. His Majesty, accompanied by his brilliant suite, which had been joined by Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, who wore the blue uniform and white plume of the Hampshire Carabiniers (Yeomanry) and rode on a white horse, moved off to the right of the line and commenced his inspection with the Honourable Artillery Company, who were drawn up in the place of honour. The whole front extended over nearly a mile, and even then the Army Service and Royal Army Medical Corps, with the 2nd Divisional Engineers and the Cadet Battalions, were drawn up in the rear. During King's tour of inspection her Majesty ordered the horses to be removed from the Royal carriage so as not to obstruct the view of the public, and then sent for the Lord Mayor, who had driven to the review in civic state, and conversed with him for some time. When the King had returned to the saluting base the march past was immediately commenced, each battalion going by in close formation, quarter column. After the H.A.C. and the corps' troops, the 1st Brigade, the four battalions of Royal Fusiliers in scarlet and blue went by at the slope, followed by the four battalions of the London Rifle Brigade with their rifles at the trail. When the 6th Battalion were approaching the saluting base it was seen that their Hon. Colonel, Lord Roberts, had ridden out to take his battalion by. The crowd greeted the great soldier with wild cheers, and his battalion, rising to a great occasion, stiffened like Guardsmen and went by like one man. As Lord Roberts wheeled to rejoin the King he gave them a glance of admiration, which they had well earned. The Duke of Teck took his Post Office Rifle Battalion by, and later on the Duke of Connaught rode out to lead the 18th Battalion the London Irish Rifles, who were also loudly cheered.

The most popular corps with the public was obviously the 14th Battalion the London Scottish, who made a brave muster, and were a fine lot of well-grown and well-set-up men. Only one other battalion seemed to approach their standard of physique, and that was the 22nd, the Queen's, whose headquarters are in Bermondsey. Most of the battalions mustered four companies, but occasionally there were only three companies, which in quarter-column formation, seemed a frail handful. The marching, however, was good all through and showed that the men are keen. The 17th, Poplar and Stepney Rifles, for the most part very short and slim men, kept an excellent line and showed every sign of a well-drilled and well disciplined body of men. His Majesty also sent for the Lord Mayor, and the chairmen of the different committees of the Territorial Force Association were also presented to him. After the march past the royal procession was formed up in the same order as on its departure from Buckingham Palace, and the cheers of the large crowd followed their Majesties right through the park and back to the palace again.

AIRSHIP SERVICE.

The report that the Zeppelin Airship Company's balance-sheet shows a loss upon the year's working of £75,000 has failed to discourage aircraft enthusiasts in this country. On the contrary, the report is countered with an announcement of the forthcoming establishment of a passenger airship service between London and Paris. Whilst the accuracy of the Zeppelin Company's figures is in no way questioned there is a feeling abroad that the publicity given to this balance-sheet in this and other countries fits in with a systematic scheme of the German Government to discourage foreign interest in airship construction. In official circles it is well known that no opportunity has been lost in the past of suggesting that airships are erratic in action and incapable of withstanding the buffeting of the elements. These officials, in support of their contention, point to the seeming anomaly of the German Government voting seven million pounds to aeronautics after meeting with periodic disaster in airship experiment. They also argue that although publicity is given to the loss of £75,000 suffered by the Zeppelin Company, there is no hint given of the value of the moral assets represented by the experience gained. The Zeppelin losses are attributed by those who have made a study of recent airship development to two remediable causes—the use of sheds of insufficient size and the employment until recently to a balloon fabric which fell short of the ideal in durability and the power to retain gas over long periods. The principal obstacle to airship construction has been for years the inability to find a fabric capable of withstanding the effects of sunlight, the friction of the air, gaseous impurities, and the abrasive action set up between the envelope and its framework by the expansion or contraction of the gas within the envelope. It is understood, however, that the German Government have now an envelope fabric which retains gas and resists successfully the forces that have brought disaster in the past. The promoters of the proposed passenger airship service in England are fully aware of the difficulties that have hitherto beset the construction and use of dirigible balloons. They claim to have at their disposal not only the most expert advice in England on aeronautics, but also the finest envelope material yet produced, and the designs for the best revolving shed that has yet been evolved. Their aim is to arouse in Great Britain, through the Englishman's sporting instinct, an interest and appreciation of the possibilities of the airship and the menace to this country by Germany's unchallenged expansion of her aerial fleet. They contend that as platform oratory has failed to arouse a national response, and as the Englishman does not display the same enthusiasm over technical matters as the German and Frenchman, the only way lies through an appeal to his sporting tastes. In offering cross-country airship flights at practically taxi-cab rates, they hope to stimulate the desired interest. Starting with a single craft they hope to develop a fleet which may not only be used or regular passenger trips between the big provincial centres and the French capital, but may be also available for topographical and aeronautical research. Incidentally, they hope to develop a British industry, and train men whose knowledge of airship construction and management will prove invaluable to this country in time of crisis.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir William H May who for the second year in succession has been appointed umpire-in-chief of the naval manœuvres, hoisted his flag in the armoured cruiser Euryalus at Chatham on Wednesday. He has as his principal assistant Captain A. C. Leveson with the rank of first class commodore, and his staff includes the Hon. P. R. Willoughby as flag lieutenant, and Fleet-Paymaster W. Gask as secretary. The Euryalus' reserve crew will be brought up to full strength by ratings from the Naval Depot and the Royal Marine headquarters. The naval manœuvres were due to begin at midnight. For the last two days the squadrons of fully commissioned battleships and armoured cruisers that are to take part have been leaving Portland and elsewhere to take up the preliminary positions assigned to them and from now until the end of the week they will be engaged principally in tactical exercises under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Admiral Sir George Callaghan. The manœuvres proper will begin on July 22 and their duration will depend on the course of events. Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, second Sea Lord, will leave the Admiralty on Monday to take command of the "hostile," or Red Fleet, and will hoist his flag in the Thunderer. On the following day the Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Archibald Moore, will leave the Admiralty to take command of the Seventh Cruiser Squadron (four vessels of the Cressy class); Mr. Churchill's Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral Dudley De Chair, will take command of the Sixth Cruiser Squadron of the three armoured vessels; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell, who commands the Naval War College, will hoist his flag in charge of the Sixth Battle Squadron of five ships; Rear-Admiral Sir R. K. Arbuthnot will take command of the four protected cruisers of the Ninth Cruiser Squadron and Captain E. R. Pears, who is in charge of the Boys' Training Service, will take command of the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, consisting of the eight old vessels which have recently been commissioned to cope with the greatly increased entry of recruits. By Tuesday next week there will be in full commission in home waters 73 armoured ships, 35 cruisers and scouts, 160 destroyers, 42 submarines, and a number of minor and auxiliary vessels, which will bring the grand total up to 346, representing within a very small fraction two-third of the entire Navy, and the strategical manœuvres will then begin.

FRENCH ARMY BILL.

By 339 votes to 223 the Chamber has affirmed the principle of the three years' service by adopting that portion of Clause 18 of the much-debated Army Bill which lays it down that every able-bodied man shall serve on the active list for three years. In the lobbies of the Chamber opponents of the Cabinet, however, declare that they will continue to harry M. Barthou, the Premier, with interpellations on every possible occasion, and a somewhat ominous rumour stated to-day that M. Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, and Senator for the Rhone, intends bringing in a counter-scheme closely resembling that of MM. Boncour and Messimy when the law comes before the Senate. It would take too long and be too difficult completely to explain to foreign readers why even amongst supporters of the principle of three years' service are to be found many who are secretly assisting the perpetually renewed attacks on M. Barthou, either direct or in the more dangerous indirect fashion as was attempted last week by raking up old stories against M. Etienne, his War Minister. Curious as it may appear after the repeated defeats inflicted by M. Barthou on his adversaries, they still confidently assert that it will not be he who will "make the elections" next year, and they seriously question whether he will succeed in passing the Three Years' Bill over their bodies. So far as the elections go, M. Barthou would probably be perfectly satisfied to leave these to M. Clemenceau if he can associate his name, as he richly deserves to do, with military service reforms. There are still, however, two rather knotty points, namely, the date promulgation of the new law and the question of methods of giving leave. It is evident that the essence of the principle on which the Government bases its law is that it should become effective before October, and to do this law should be promulgated before the end of August, which only gives six or seven weeks. Its obstruction is begun in the Senate, this time may prove short. The matter of leave abounds with technical and practical difficulties, into which it is superfluous now to go.

SINKING TORPEDO-BOATS.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was so delighted with his torpedo-boat sport at the Imperial Services Exhibition on Wednesday that he is arranging a party for a second visit. Three-pounder guns are used from the lower deck of the Lion, the enormous replica of his Majesty's ship Lion, in Earl's Court Harbour. The weapons are genuine quick-firing Hotchkiss brought to the exhibition from Sheerness. It is this class of gun which is used by tropedo craft, and forms part of the small armament of larger vessels. The shell cases used for sport from the deck of the Lion are the real thing outwardly, but they are not charged with the regulation cordite and 3lb. shot, carrying two miles. Instead they contain a Morris tube, and the ammunition is a tiny cartridge holding a pinch of gunpowder and capped with a little bullet. The torpedo-boats which the amateur gunlayer has to sink are ingeniously made to move across a seascape before him, rising and falling on the swell in a most lifelike manner until they are struck, when they vanish from view.

The men in charge of the range are seaman-gunner Hendry, who spent 5 years in the Navy and was at one time the best gunlayer with the 3-pounder aboard his Majesty's ship Antrim: and Ferguson, who spent twelve years in the Royal Marine Artillery. They are in attendance throughout the day, and under their supervision visitors may sink as many torpedo-boats as they like at the really very moderate charge of one penny per boat. The Hereditary Grand Duke and his friends, the Dukes of Manchester and Marlborough, must have spent many pennies judging by the havoc they made.

Watching the firing was Miss Lathom the nurse in charge of the Red Cross Hospital, which is another feature of the Imperial Services Exhibition. She was wearing the decoration which she had received the previous day from Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. Miss Lathom recently returned from the Balkans, where she did strenuous service with the Bulgarian, as well as the Servian, army before Adrianople.

OFFICER'S MOUSTACHE.

The War Office, so report goes, has decided to abolish the King's Regulation that the upper lip shall not be shaved. The regulation has been unpopular with many officers, to whom a moustache is for one reason or another no adornment. Many have evaded it altogether and others comply only to the extent of a "scrubly disfiguration" on the upper lip, as one military authority styled it. The moustache as a military distinction dates only from the Napoleonic wars, when the clean shaving of the eighteenth century was ousted, at first in the Hussars, by the new fashion, imitated from the many foreign adventurers who then took service with the British Army. It was not generally adopted in the line until the middle of the last century.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

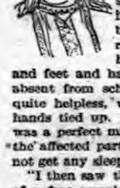
CALCUTTA, July 28.

The share market opened with little or no interest in coal shares. Bhalgoras were at Rs. 22-4; Bansjorahs, Rs. 11-4; and Rs. 11-6; Phularitands, Rs. 6-2; Raneegunge Rs. 23-4; Barnajore jute rose to Rs. 78, while Lawrence (preferences) were at Rs. 109.

ECZEMA IN ITS VERY WORST FORM

One Mass of Horrible Running Sores. Life a Perfect Misery. Used Cuticura Remedies. Not a Sign of the Trouble Since.

69, Ringner Ave., Munster Rd., Fulham, London, S. W., Eng.—"My daughter has been a great sufferer from eczema, in, I should think, its very worst form ever since she was about three years old, and she is now fourteen and a half years of age. It first started as a small boil on her arm which spread and became one mass of horrible running sores. She used to have it on her hands, arms and feet and has often been laid up and absent from school for weeks at a time, quite helpless, with every finger on both hands tied up. Her life at these times was a perfect misery, and the irritation of the affected parts was terrible. She could not get any sleep on account of it.



"I then saw the Cuticura advertisement of a free sample and I sent for it. Well, the sample tin of Cuticura Ointment seemed to do her good and to allay the itching, so I got a large tin, also a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Pills and her hands got better quicker than they had ever done before, and she has not had the slightest sign of it since." (Signed) Mrs. J. Oakley, Mar 22, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page 7*).

Yerrowda. Captain Jagoe Shaw the Superintendent received them, and showed them round the institution when they stayed for well over an hour. Their Excellencies very kindly presented the patients with sweetmeats and fruits of various kinds. The Governor had one or two somewhat curious presents given him that had been manufactured by one of the inmates of the asylum. Both Lord and Lady Willingdon took the greatest interest in the various departments of the institution and in the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients.

On Thursday night Their Excellencies entertained the friends of the Government House establishment to a ball. This is quite a new innovation and to say that the two or three hundred guests appreciated their hospitality is a very mild way of expressing their feelings. Lord and Lady Willingdon entered the ball-room in State procession, and on reaching their chairs at the end of the room, shook hands individually with their guests as they piled past. As soon as this was accomplished and the Body-Guard had left the room, dancing commenced with a set of lancers in which Their Excellencies took part as they did also in the dances that followed. The guests spent the cheeriest of evenings and every one went home with feelings of gratitude to their kind host and hostess.

The Purdah party at Government House on Friday afternoon was a great success. The guests after being welcomed by Lady Willingdon passed into the refreshment-room. Later on there was a Bioscope display in which all present were much interested.

AT DECCAN COLLEGE.

On Friday evening His Excellency the Governor unveiled the portrait of Dr. F. G. Selby, M.A., L.L.D., C.I.E., at the Deccan College. The Governor was received at the College by the Principal Mr. F. W. Bain, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, and other members of the Managing Committee of the Dr. Selby Memorial Fund. After Mr. Gadgil, the Secretary, had read out a brief history, and report of the Fund which was raised from voluntary subscriptions, His Excellency was asked to unveil Dr. Selby's portrait, which had been purchased from Messrs. W. G. Parker and Co. of High Holborn, London. Before doing so, he made a short and interesting speech, in the course of which he mentioned that Dr. Selby had spent nearly 30 years of his life in working for the students of the Deccan College and that it was largely due to his efforts that the reputation of the College stood so high.

Before leaving His Excellency was garlanded and photographs of the group were taken.

On Thursday evening, at the Gymkhana Club the Old Cliftonians held their annual dinner at which 14 old boys of Clifton College and six ladies, relatives of theirs, sat down. Colonel Palin proposed the toast of the old school with particular reference to those who had upheld the good name of Clifton College in India coupled with the name of Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, who, on account of his approaching retirement, would not be again present at the annual dinner.

Some 100 invitations had been issued to a dance, which took place after the dinner. The ball-room at the Gymkhana was very prettily decorated for the occasion with the old school colours of white, green, and mauve, and with the shields of the College. Round the room were placed photographs of the College buildings, and celebrities and of some incidents in school life. The old boys and ladies present at the dinner were Colonel and Mrs. Palin: Colonel and Mrs. Pollard; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fitz-Gibbon; and Mrs. Monteith; Captain and Mrs. Beamish; Captains Thomas, Davies, and Green-Armytage; Messrs. Peebles, Rendall, Chapman, Edwards, Lake, Wetherall and Reynolds.

THE STATE BALL.

On Wednesday evening, in spite of the heavy rain, streams of carriages were to be seen at 9 p. m. wending their wall to Government House to the State Ball given by Their Excellencies. Owing to the rain there were, of course, no decorations or lights but there was a scene o great brilliance inside. On reaching the ball-room one found two lines of the Body Guard down the centre of the room, standing so as to form a clear passage for the State procession. As soon as most of the guests had arrived, the band struck up the National Anthem, and their Excellencies walked into the room proceeded by Captains Vaughan and Egerton, Captains Lucas and Goldie and Major Greig, and followed by Capt. Wilson and two native officers of the Body-Guard. They then proceeded to their chairs at the end of the ballroom placed on a raised dais from which place they shook hands with their guests as they passed by them. Immediately after this the band struck up a valse, and soon everyone was gaily dancing, Their Excellencies leading off with Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Sheppard. No 6 dance in the programme was the State Lancers in which His Excellency danced with Mrs. Claude Hill, Lady Willingdon with Sir Richard Lamb, General Aitken with Mrs. Riew, Sir Arthur Barrett with Mrs Arthur, Mr. Arthur with Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Claude Hill with Lady Barrett, Mr. Quin with Mrs. Beale, and Mr. Carmichael with Mrs. Aitkin. Directly the dance was over, the band again played "God save the King" and the gathering proceeded in order of precedence to supper. Their Excellencies stayed to the very end of the ball, and like many of their guests went into a second supper afterwards, when after a most enjoyable evening the last of their guests departed. Everyone agreed it had been one of the most brilliant and enjoyable functions ever held at Government House.

LADY WILLINGDON'S DRESS.

Among the most noticeable dresses were Her Excellency Lady Willingdon's which was a handsome violet satin brocade with crystal trimming on the bodice, and in her hair a tiara of diamonds. Lady Barrett was gowned in pale mauve silk and brought her young niece in white. Mrs. Claude Hill looked pretty in pale pink, and wore some lovely diamonds. Mrs. Maule was in a striking dress of half flame coloured silk and half white lace. Mrs. Hogg looked charming in black velvet trimmed with a fichu of white lace and fur round the sleeves and the bottom of the skirt. On her hair she wore the fashinable gold fillet net cap.

The most interesting cricket match during this week was that on Monday and Tuesday between Poona Gymkhana and Belgaum. Belgaum winning the toss put in their opponents as the wicket was a difficult one. The Gymkhana lost six wickets for a hundred runs by lunch time. After lunch, however, they began to rapidly increase their score, and were finally out for a total of two hundred and fifty of which Greig was responsible for ninety-four (not out), Merriman thirty-nine, and Gordon thirty-five. Belgaum started well, Orton and Rich making fifty before they were separated, when Rich was caught by Merriman. Wickets then fell quickly and when stumps were drawn the score stood at seventy-one for four wickets. Play was resumed and at 1-45 p. m. the side was all out for a hundred and forty-nine. The highest score thirty-one was put up by Sergeant Dermott. Belgaum followed on but only made eighty-two in their second innings including thirty-one by Orton. The match ended in a win for Poona Gymkhana by an innings and fifteen runs.

Belgaum was engaged to play the Poona Young Cricketers on Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday Poona Young Cricketers won the toss and decided to bat. They were all out for a hundred and thirty-one runs, most of the wickets being taken by Holman, who played for Belgaum in the absence of Miller who had sprained his shoulder. Belgaum had lost three wickets for thirty-five runs when the rain stopped the play for the day. It was impossible to play on Thursday for the same reason, and the match was left a draw.

WITH THE HOUNDS.

On Tuesday there was a meet at the 6th milestone on the Alandi-road, and a field of about forty were present; no doubt more would have been out had it not been for the wedding between Capt. Boyd and Miss Palin which took place at 11-30 that morning. Leaving the road to the left a draw was made towards the north-west and, after trying for some ten minutes, hounds got on to the line of a jack. They gave us a sharp brunt for about one and a half miles when they ran into him and killed, the brush being given to Miss Beaumont Nesbitt. The Master them drew up the nullah that runs northwards parallel to the Alandi-road and about a mile from it, and after some time found a fox. Hounds carried the line away to the right and after a short gallop lost him amongst some rocks, where he had apparently gone to ground. After this a draw was made north-west and a trace of foxes were found close to the old Bombay-road; we had a short run after one of them, but scent soon failed. So after this hounds were taken home.

On Thursday the meet was at Harris Bridge, and a small field of under thirty turned up including five ladies Lady, Barret, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Jourdain, Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, and Mrs. Gibson. Moving off to the right of the Bombay-road the Master first drew a covert of prickly pear blank; still drawing eastwards hounds soon spoke to a line; but, after running a few hundred yards, threw up their heads, making a wide cast left handed; a fresh line was struck which hounds ran at a good pace in a north-easterly direction. Swinging round right-handed they crossed the Nasik-road, and then turned left-handed only to turn right again after a little while. The customer was viewed as he entered Happy Valley when hounds soon raced into him; Lady Barrett was given the brush. Some sportsman came to grief during the run as there was a riderless horse careering about, which eventually found a comfortable stable near the Asylum.

A RATTLING GALLOP.

Drawing away from the kill up the valley, hounds got on to a line which they hunted at a slow pace up to the Sisters climbing the West Hill. The Master moved slowly round the North side of the hill, whilst the whips were trying to collect hounds; striking the Nasik-road he waited there till the pack was recovered. From here all but six of the field went home. The Master moving through Dighi drew the nullah to the south-west. Here a chinkara got up, and hounds went off on the line with a burst of music; a rattling gallop of some 16 minutes followed until the chinkara with the aid of two others eluded them amongst the nullahs. A draw was then made towards the 6th mile stone Bombay-road, but without further result. General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett put in their first appearance this morning after their return from leave in England.

The Master gave us a bye-day on Saturday in addition to the usual three meets we have weekly. We met at the 8th milestone, Bombay-road some thirty people being out, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett. The rocky ground close to the right of the road was first tried, and hounds were soon on two lines, one half of the pack going north, and the remainder east. The Master chose the line going north and hounds were whipped off the other one and laid on. Carrying the line over some good grass land they soon ran into view, and we found that they were on a fox. He gave us a ringing run over the ground that lies between the meet and Bhosari village, and eventually saved his brush near that village. It looked more than once as if we were to kill, but as usual the fox escaped; at one critical moment he lay down having just persuaded another fox to carry on the line. This we could tell as the fox we were hunting was a particularly light coloured one, whereas the fresh fox was of an admiring colour. Hounds ran in this hunt for 50 minutes hardly checking at all. West of Bhorasi a least of foxes got up, and hounds hunted one into the Vale of Tears when they lost him after 20 minutes over some very heavy country. After this hounds were taken back to the meet.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

On Saturday afternoon the Summer Gymkhana Meeting was held at Kirkee and the Poona world and their wives came to enjoy the sport undeterred by the rain which fell off and on all the afternoon. An excellent programme of nine races was provided by Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson, the Joint Hon. Secretaries. All the races were well filled and there were two totalisators one for 10 tickets and one for 2 tickets, on which we could back our fancy. Captain Meynell rode three winners, Mr. Wilson three, and Captain Cobbould Warren, Hoyt and Ferguson, one each. There was a small stand railed of for Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the former very kindly lending the services of his band which greatly helped to enliven the proceedings. Colonel Cadell and the officers of the R. F. A. Kirkee were "At Homs" on the race course. There is only one suggestion I should like to make for future meetings at Kirkee. The totalisator seems to be very popular at the races, and consequently the one hard worked Sergeant who was in charge was hardly able to cope with the number of people who intended to put their money on. He nearly always met our wants before the race started, but it was distinctly uncomfortable being summed up in front of the one small counter at which one could obtain tickets. Had one or more of the other side of the totalisator shed been open to the public with some one to sell tickets at each side it would have been very much more convenient. I understand that the totalisator has never been so popular before at Kirkee; hence no work of punters was anticipafed.

CROSS ROADS AND BRIDGES.

MUNICIPAL COMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 14th July, is to be submitted to the Corporation at its next meeting :—

"With reference to Corporation resolutions Nos. 3537, dated 19th September 1912, and 6262, dated 3rd February 1913, representing the necessity for a cross road on the east of the Railway fencing near the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Streets, Mazagon I have the honour to state that there will be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the petitioners. Matters stand as follows in the locality.

In the year 1906, the Port Trust asked the approval of the Corporation to the alignment of certain bridges over the Port Trust Railway at Mazagon and the permanent closing of certain roads which were intersected by the Port Trust Railway, This approval was granted by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 6616, of 28th January 1907, subject to certain conditions and the following requirements :—(1) That a level crossing should be provided and permanently maintained in Church Street. (2) That on both sides of the Railway line a road should be constructed for the purpose of giving intercommunication between the cross streets intersected by the Railway. (3) that a permanent level crossing should be maintained on the road leading to Kasara Basin with an arch under the proposed bridge in that locality.

The Trustees never formally agreed to these conditions but as they have intersected the Municipal roads by their Railway and are constructing an overbridge in the locality the obligation upon them to provide any facility that may be required appears to be undoubted. I have, therefore, been in communication with the Chairman of the Port Trust in the matter.

As regards the first condition of a level crossing at Church Street, I do not think it now necessary in view of the entire removal of the church in place of which a new church has been erected in another locality. Nearly all the land in the neighbourhood on the east side of the Railway has been acquired by the Trust for Railway sidings, and the overbridge is not distant so that it does not appear that a level crossing is now needed at this point by any one. I think therefore that this condition should be withdrawn subject to the provision of a footbridge, should it be subsequently found to be really necessary. The Chairman considers that it is very improbable that such a footbridge will ever be necessary, as the locality will be sufficiently served by the new overbridge, but he agrees that the Port Trust should construct a footbridge, should it be found to be really necessary.

As regards the roads at the side of the Railway, it is only necessary to provide intercommunication on the east between the Dockyard Road and the Nawab Tank Road as all the land south of the latter has been acquired by the Port Trust, The Trustees have already canstructed a road between Dockyard Road and 2nd Carpenter Street—a distance of about 77 yards and there only remains a short portion about 73 yards between the 2nd Carpenter Street and Nawab Tank Road. I have suggested to the Chairman of the Port Trust that a 20 feet road should be made in this length and he has agreed to construct it. This meets the request made in the petitions under reply. In order, however, to increase the facilities for foot passengers the Port Trust should be requested to form a foot-path 6 feet in width from Nawab Tank Road to the east approach of the bridge and to provide a flight of masonry steps give access to the bridge.

As regards a road on the west of the Railway from Dockyard Road southwards, the line of it is shown in the accompanying plan as divided into sections V-V, X-X, Y-Y, and Z-Z. At present the old roadway line between V-V is left unenclosed and is available for traffic. It is however shown as within the limits of the Port Trust Railway and should it ever be necessary to lay Railway lines thereon, the Port Trust should be required to take up a portion of the Church property sufficient to make a roadway in its place. From V-V the existing road will remain. The smal length X-X is not necessary as the properties situated on it have already full access by a road. The portion Y-Y cannot be constructed owing to the levels. The ground level in this length is from 6 to 9 feet above the formation level of the Railway and there is thus no head room for an opening under the bridge approach. Moreover the whole of the land on this section belongs to the Port Trust and no old road is intersected. It will be sufficient if a short ramp coloured green on the plan is made on the south side of the new over-bridge. This will give easy communication with the existing roads. If this ramp is made, a small portion of Municipal land shown in red hatching on the plan which was formerly a roadway should be abandoned as it will not be required. It may be handed over to the Port Trust in exchange for the land which they are according to these proposals to put under roadway.

The portion marked Z-Z is necessary and the Port Trust agree to construct it.

As regards the level crossing at Kasara Basin I consider that it is not necessary as the overbridge gives sufficient access to the properties on the east of the line practically the whole of which belong either to Government or to the Port Trustees. Moreover the existence of a level crossing so near the overbridge would probably be extremely unsafe. A flight of steps should be provided at the overbridge to allow of pedestrians crossing. The Port Trust are willing to construct a flight of steps of this description on each side of the Harbour Defence Yard overbridge.

As these proposals will meet the only complaint that has been made and will give sufficient intercommunication in the neighbourhood, I have the honour to request the approval of the Corporation to them."

President Poincare witnessed the Grand Prix Cycle Races in mail week. The race for professionals was won by Rutt (Germany), and the race for amateurs by Bailey (England), who scored an easy victory. The President congratulated the winners and handed them scarves in the colours of the city of Paris.

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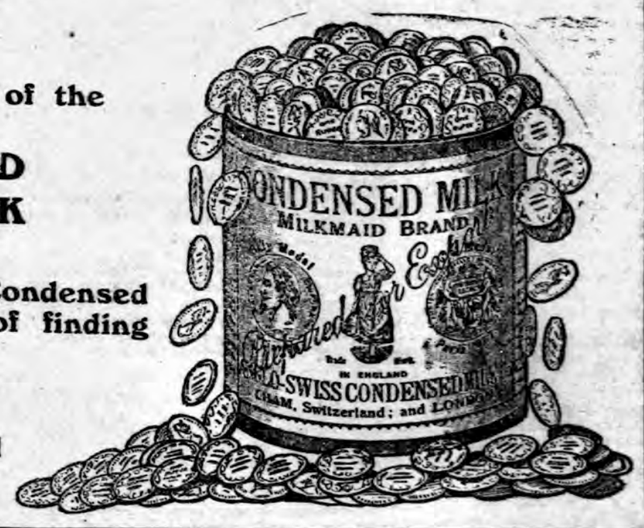

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BALKAN UPHEAVAL.

BULGARIAN DISSENSION.

(From Australia Mail papers to July 15.)

London, July 14.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Kumanovo declares that a revolt is reported to have taken place among the Bulgarian at Vidin, where the men murdered a colonel. The Bulgarian commander was compelled to send the companies of several regiments to different places owing to the disinclination of the troops to fight against brother Slavs. The correspondent adds that the recent events have gravely affected the position of the Bulgarian dynasty.

Advices from Sofia state that the authorities there kept the populace in ignorance of the Bulgarian disasters. The newspapers were prohibited from publishing letters from the front, and they did not admit that their telegrams had been censored. King Ferdinand is suffering from an attack of acute rheumatism, and he is confined to the Royal Palace, which is guarded by picked soldiers. Discontent in the army is widespread, and there have been mutinies in several detachments, with the result that several men have been executed.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

London, July 14.

It is alleged at Athens that the Bulgarian, during their first advance against the Servians, brought several of the latter to Strumnitza, where they burned a Servian officer alive and then killed and mutilated several soldiers. Yesterday 1,400, Bulgarian soldiers and six officers were shipped from Salonika for Piraeus. Some of them were found to have in their possession women's ears still bearing pendants and also distorted fingers still encircled by gold rings.

It is officially asserted by the Greeks that the Bulgarians arrested and murdered a nephew of the Bishop of Doiran, as well as other notables. According to the story of the employees of an American tobacco firm the Bulgarians scattered petroleum throughout Seres on Thursday. They then mounted four guns on the adjacent heights and bombarded the houses flying foreign flags, including the Consulates where many fugitives had taken refuge. They also threw shrapnel among crowds of persons fleeing from the town.

The Salonika correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states:—"An Armenian half-demented by the horrors he witnessed at Leres, arrived here yesterday. He declares that many persons were crucified, hacked to pieces, and burnt alive, his own servants being nailed to a door. Incredible outrages were committed upon women of all ages. The Bulgars seem by a strange turn of fate to have taken the place of the Turks. They are following the Turkish example of enlisting undrilled and unwilling peasants and alien races who at the first opportunity desert or surrender, for they hate and despise their officers. The Greeks have transferred Stratmnitza to the Servians, as they recognise it a Slav territory. The Greeks altogether captured 98 guns and 10,000 prisoners."

The 'Times'-correspondent at Salonika attributes the amazing collapse of the Bulgarians partly to their oft-expressed contempt for the Greek soldier.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Doiran correspondent declares that the hopeless condition of the Bulgarian army in Macedonia is attributed to the mistake of the General Staff in despising the Greek army.

BULGARIAN REPLY.

London, July 14.

It is semi-officially stated at Sofia that the Greek accounts of massacres and incendiary acts having been committed by the Bulgarians are calumnies. It is alleged that the Greeks at Kilkish and Doiran killed thousands of Bulgarians and burned the surrounding villages. It is also declared that the Servians and Greeks subjected the Bulgarian population in the occupied territories to a reign of terror. Every town and village they entered they burned. Bulgaria offers to submit all the allegations against her to an international inquiry.

COLD-BLOODED ATROCITIES.

The Servian Government has sent to all the Legations photographs of the Bulgarian army order which precipitated the conflict. The original was found in the archives of the 31st Regiment after the latter was routed. It shows that the Bulgarians had prepared for a surprise attack by 100 battalions of troops with 200 guns. The order which is dated 8 p.m. on June 29, details the Servian position and directs that two Bulgarian columns should noiselessly approach Zletovories to-morrow at 3 a. m. and annihilate the Servian outposts. They should then energetically advance upon certain points specified. It adds: "The enemy must be taken by surprise." The order was issued on the very day the Bulgarian Premier (M. Daneff) announced his intention to go to St. Petersburg to obtain the Czar's arbitrament. The original of the order has been sent to St. Petersburg.

The Servian General Staff states that when the Bulgarians were retreating from the Zletovska River on July 1 their envoys requested the Servians to cease hostilities. One envoy was accompanied by a priest bearing a cross. The priest bade the Servian colonel to kiss the cross, as the fighting between brothers had ended. The colonel complied, believing that an armistice had been concluded. Meanwhile the Bulgarians got five field batteries, two batteries of howitzers and one heavy battery across the river, and without warning they opened fire upon the whole Servian line, decimating one regiment.

BULGARIA ON HER KNEES.

London, July 13.

Dr. Dillon, writing to the "Daily Telegraph" from Bukharest, states:—"Russia's aim was to end the war and to detach Bulgaria from Austria. Consequently she approves of Roumania's action in punishing Bulgaria's anti-Slav conduct. Bulgaria's plan was to deal a stunning blow to Servia and Greece before Rhumania would be able to intervene but this was frustrated by the capture of Ishtio and Doiran. The fruits of Bulgaria's Turkish campaign are now jeopardised, and the only escape is through Bulgaria's throwing herself upon Russia's mercy and renouncing Austria. The existence of and Austro-Bulgarian treaty would account for Bulgaria's recklessness. It is reported that Austria may attempt to recover her prestige by occupying Novibazar."

A correspondent at Athens states that Bulgaria has been suing for peace at St. Petersburg since last Tuesday. Servia and Greece have replied that the war must proceed until a definite result is secured. Bulgaria has again pleaded and has issued an identical note calling upon Servia and Greece to cease hostilities and requesting their Premiers to proceed to St. Petersburg. A determination exists at Athens to sign a peace treaty only on the battlefield and not to give Bulgaria breathing time for protracted negotiations and diplomatic intrigue.

SMALL-POX IN SYDNEY.

Sydney, July 14.

Only five cases of small-pox were reported to-day. There are now 62 patients under treatment. Out of 200 or so cases that have occurred, none has been fatal.

The most starting development to-day was the discovery that one of the nurses at the Sydney General Hospital was afflicted with small-pox. She was hurried off to the Quarantine Station, and those who had, in any way come into contact with the affected nurse were subjected to vaccination without delay.

In addition to patients, there were 111 convalescents, and 16 contacts at the Quarantine Station, where the confinees now number 189. Sixteen were discharged from the station to-day.

Although it would seem that the epidemic is abating the doctors advise people to be prepared for a likely recrudescence in a fortnight's time. An answer given to anti-vaccinationists is to be found in the fact that the doctors are taking themselves what they prescribe for others. For instance, the Director of Public Health (Dr. Paton) says: He has been vaccinated twelve times, and the City Medical Officer (Dr. Armstrong) admits to having been vaccinated fourteen times. There were 7,466 vaccinations to-day by the Board of Health staff.

Regarding the complaint from Melbourne, that the State authorities are not co-operating with the Federal Quarantine Department in connection with inter-State Passengers. Dr. Paton says that this Department has placed special facilities for vaccination at the disposal of inter-State passengers. Fourteen thousand doses of lymph were issued to-day by the Board of Health for use on the inmates of factories, warehouses, and shops. From all accounts vaccination is proceeding vigorously over and above what the health officers, are doing. The Queensland authorities have informed those at Sydney that only persons who can show that they have been successfully vaccinated, will be allowed to enter that State from the quarantined area.

Vaccination amongst members of the State and Federal Public Services is being energetically carried out. A beginning was made to-day with the general vaccination of school children in the metropolitan area.

Much disappointment and some annoyance were expressed to-day by a large number of intending passengers to the other States who asked to have their vaccinated arms examined, and that certificates of successful vaccination should be made out for them to enable them to travel to the other States. Such applications were made at the public vaccination depots were the applicants had been treated, but the officials at these depots said that the vaccination and other work required of them left them no time to make the examinations and fill in the certificates. The applicants were advised to go to private practitioners. This was resented by a considerable proportion, who maintained that free examination and certificates ought to follow free vaccination.

The vaccination of members of the police force and of the post office employees is proceeding steadily. Now that the rush to the free public vaccination depots has moderated, lymph is being distributed in small lots only to private practitioners by the Public Health Department. The distribution was limited to-day to two tubes for each practitioner.

THE RAND RIOTS.

Capetown, July 14.

Mr. H. M. Meyler, an Opposition member of the Union Parliament, witnessed the rioting at Johannesburg last Saturday week. He alleges that the Government was seriously to blame for its tactless handling of the whole situation. He pays tributes to the behaviour of the Dragoons, a small detachment of which, under the Earl of Airlie, held back a demented mob thirsting to destroy the Rand Club and its inmates. It was a most dangerous situation, as the crowd was armed, and the troops were being potted at from all sides. It was not a riot, but a real battle. The difficulty was that numbers of men and women were looking on or abetting the rioters regardless of risks. Armed rioters took cover behind the crowd, and in some instances they fired from around the corners and from the house-tops. The military never once fired without giving full warning or until they had been fired at. He served in the South African war, but he never saw a hotter corner or troops behave better. The rioters included lowclass Dutchmen, foreign illicit liquor-sellers, and dangerous criminals. They did not respect the ambulance, and the wounded soldiers and their attendants were fired at.

INDUSTRIAL STRIFE.

London, July 14.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the older union officials, even those belonging to the Railway Society, are keeping their heads, and they say they will refuse to be stampeded. The Labour leaders at Pretoria, however, believe they have only to raise a finger and the whole railway system of South Africa will be paralysed. Mr. J. W. Sauer the Minister for Railways, states that since the Union Government was established the railwaymen have received increased pay to the extent of £500,000.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 8 a.m. on the 27th July to 8 a.m. on the 28th July:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	3
Total mortality from all causes	...	88

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

SCIENCE NOTES.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE AURORA.

Prof. Stormer and Dr. Birkeland spent the months of February and March at Bosekop, in northern Norway, making photographs of the aurora, continuing the remarkable work of two years ago. As in the previous case, photographs have been taken simultaneously from two stations about 2½ miles apart, connected by telephone, in order to furnish means of computing the distance and altitude of the aurora.

AG LIGHTNING.

Photography long ago proved that what was once taken for zigzag lightning is really sinuous; i. e., without sharp angles. Otto Meissner, in Das Wetter, offers an explanation of the angular appearance of lightning. He believes that the sudden glare of the flash causes an involuntary movement of the head or eye; the original image of the flash persists for a moment on the retina, along with the image produced on the eye in its new position. Thus we get the impression of a broken line.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

A superstition concerning mountain sickness is reported by Mr. W. Bryce Douglas to prevail in Bolivia, viz., the belief that there is some connection between this affection and the presence of large mineral deposits in the mountains. This belief is reflected in a Bolivian name for the disease—"veta"—meaning literally a lode or vein. The natives thus attempt to explain the fact that the sickness is more or less local in its occurrence, and does not appear to depend solely upon altitude. The pass of Livichuco, on the trail from Challapata to Sucre, is known to contain large deposits of antimony, and is considered a bad place for "soroche" (mountain sickness), some travellers dying when crossing it.

FREEZING BY ELECTRICITY.

An electric ice-cream freezer has been devised by a London inventor. In the usual freezer tank, generally of large size for wholesale manufacture, hotels or the like, is mounted a tubular coil supplied from a carbonic-acid machine which takes the place of ice and salt. The small machine is mounted on a wall frame together with a small electric motor which drives it by belt from above, so that the outfit takes up very little floor space. Cleanliness is secured by the entire absence of crushed ice and salt, and there are no wet floors. It is claimed that the electric device also gives considerable economy in working. Another point is that where there are electric motors already in use for other purposes, the ice-cream machine can be driven from them without entailing the extra expence of a motor.

A NEW BEAN.

A new varity of Bean adapted for dry climates was discovered under interesting circumstances by Prof. R. W. Clothier, of the University of Arizona. During a 1,300-mile wagon journey over the deserts and mountains of Arizona in the summer of 1908 he visited the Papago Indians, and obtained from them several hundred brownish yellow beans of an unknown variety. These were grown on experimental plots at the Arizona Experiment Station for four years before the discovery was announced. It appears that the new bean, which has been named "tepary," is more prolific under dry conditions than any other known variety, yielding as high as 730 pounds to the acre with no water other than the scanty rainfall of Arizona. Under the same conditions ordinary beans yield only from 66 to 144 pounds to the acre.

TAKING CRIMINALS' FINGER PRINTS ON THE SPOT.

Dr. Heintl recommends a very good method for taking the finger prints of criminals, this not relating to finger-print records in an anthropometric bureau, but where the record is to be taken on the spot where a crime occurred such as on a wall or any object which cannot be moved and where the print is impossible to photograph on account of lighting or other reason. He makes use of a very fine color powder so as to dust it over the prints which are of a more or less greasy nature, and in this way the powder adheres to the finger print and takes all its gradations. Then a specially prepared paper is pressed upon the print and the powder adheres to it so as to give a good copy of the original. Such paper is prepared with a mixture of beeswax and paraffine adding a few drops of glycerine, coating the paper with a thin layer of the same. The paper is of a very flexible kind so that it fits upon the surface of irregular objects. It is said that a gelatine photographic paper has a good surface for taking off powder prints of this kind, and can be employed with success.

AN PNEUMATIC ANTI-SLIP AUTOMOBILES.

A patent granted to Benjamin Douglass, Jr., of Orange, New Jersey, presents an automobile with an explosion engine, an ordinary muffler and a secondary muffler, which last is partly filled with sand and into which the exploded gases are discharged and subsequently silenced, and both mufflers are connected with the explosion engine, and connections are provided from the secondary muffler to convey the silenced gases and some of the sand in front of and on either side of one or both of the driving wheels of the automobile so the force of the muffled gases can be used to spread sand to prevent slipping of the wheels.

USES FOR CALCIUM CYANAMID.

It is only a few years since it was discovered that nitrogen passed over hot calcium carbide formed a compound valuable as a fertilizer. It is converted into ammonia in the soil and so can be used as a substitute for nitrates. More recent practice passes steam over the cyanamid and converts it into ammonia in the factory. The caralytic action of cerium and thorium oxide on ammonia and air makes it possible to convert this into nitric acid thus opening up a new market. Fusion of cyanamid with sodium salts converts it into cyanide, valuable in gold mining. By treating cyanamid with water just below the boiling point dicyandiamid is made, a compound useful in the dye industry and in the making of explosives. In Germany, they are selling under the names of Ferrodur Intensiv Hessolin etc., materials for case-hardening steels. These powders are merely compounds of cyanamid with some alkaline salt and carbonaceous material

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SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

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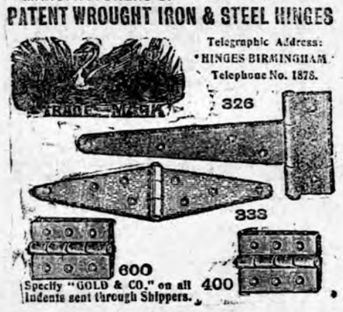

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